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PROPRIETOR

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

Bonds at Frankfort, 95¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 56⅝.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112⅝.

Handsome day yesterday.

A Vermont town crows over a baby show.

Dogs beat dentists—they insert natural teeth.

Women out West post bills for female lecturers.

Miss Ally Bird is a new lecturer from Iowa.

Mrs. Scott Siddons is enrapturing the Memphians.

They have stoves in the horse cars at Columbus, Ohio.

Michigan is said to be sending emigrants to Missouri.

Tourists are already discussing where they shall go next summer.

Edmund About, the French novelist, is to be made a Councillor of State.

Saline county, Mo., is a little larger than the entire State of Rhode Island.

A lady flour merchant asks to be admitted to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Golladay's successor as M. C. from Kentucky is to be elected April 25.

Movements are now making for the annexation of Charlestown to Boston.

Extensive coal fields have been discovered in the western part of Kansas.

The New Yorkers are said to have got almost their full ice supply this season.

Miss Camilla Leach has been elected Professor of Rhetoric in the Chicago High School.

The women sparkly in New Jersey very appropriately want to make Elizabeth the State capital.

The Texas Legislature excludes all newspaper reporters, and has refused to elect a chaplain.

Eyre, the Captain of the Bombay, proves to be a near relative of Eyre, the Jamaica Governor.

The community of Shakers, at Alfred, Me., are preparing for removal to the Shenandoah Valley.

A great many bold theories have been advanced in regard to the Cardiff Giant, but he is a boulder.

An Ohio man and his housemaid were scalded badly the other day, because his wife caught them kissing.

Three raxotschki a year is all Agaphus Honcharenko's Alaska *Herald* costs. Yet some of the citizens steal it.

A St. Louis man was launched into eternity through twenty-five feet of perdicular water pips the other day.

A correspondent is anxious to know what will happen "if an irresistible force strikes against an immovable body."

Temperance missionaries are carrying on an active campaign on Cape Cod to convert all the fishermen and sailors.

Pike proposes to rival Probasco's fountain in Cincinnati by a hotel and opera house costing two millions and a half.

The Messageries Imperiales steamers, with the India, China and Japan mails from France, now pass through the Suez Canal.

A Chicago rabbi is being sued for $45 paid him by one of his flock for a decree of divorce which the courts didn't recognize.

A young Westerner who fell heir to a large property a few months since has promptly started himself on $40,000 of it since.

Chicago boasts of a wedding where the blissful principals aggregate thirteen feet in length, and asks, "How is that for high?"

Revels means to have colored clerks in the Treasury Department, and the white young ladies are in a flutter of distress about it.

A Philadelphia woman had her head smashed with a stove cover the other day for asking another woman where her husband was.

A drove of 485 turkeys passed through Baltimore last week. They had come all the way from Ohio on foot, and were bound to Connecticut.

A South Carolina colored Senator, excluded from the first class car of a railroad, revenged himself by a bill repealing the charter of the road.

A Canadian named Keep was unable to keep his gold from New York thieves, who supplied its place in his belt with a small quantity of silver, which is abomination to a Canadian.

The Milwaukee Temperance Society has formally thanked Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, "for his example of total abstinence before its citizens, and particularly for the influence it should have upon the young men of that State."

They have trouble in New York because the proprietors of Irving Hall will not permit the Anti-slavery Society to meet there, giving as a reason that "to admit colored people to their hall would injure its reputation and their patronage." Shame!

New York is at present regaled with the history of a deputy sheriff sent from the city with four convicts to Sing Sing, the whole party getting drunk on the excursion, and the police, who finally took charge of them, putting them all in jail together.

About the beginning of the seventeenth century the warm drinks in fashion for table use were wine and beer, prepared in a very captivating style. Tea was introduced about that time, and its use was earnestly resisted by the wine and beer drinkers, lest it should exert an injurious influence on morals.

Mrs. Stowe writes from Florida "that a country cannot be laid flat down under a war, burned over with fire, and all its pleasant things laid waste, and come up again so as to stand even with the undisturbed civilization of Northern towns, in one, two or three years." In this, at least, Mrs. Stowe has truth on her side.

Barbara Ubryk, the famous Cracow nun, whose unheard-of sufferings excited so much indignation last year, died on the 24th of February, at the Cracow Hospital. She was privately buried, apprehensions being entertained by the authorities that a public funeral would give rise to riotous demonstrations on the part of the populace.

The latest advertising dodge in New York is the publication of a book in which the reader is led on, by the interest of a well told story, to its close. This is abrupt, and he turns over the page to an appendix, in which he is told of the peculiar advantages of his investing his money in a particular life insurance company.

The individual that got up the Cardiff giant promises to get up a "humbug" soon to which the giant will be only a "wooden nutmeg." He says he did intend to get up the "mother" of the giant "made of plaster of paris, iron and bone, and to have it appear that she had killed herself while defending herself against a large serpent."

At Murroe, Ireland, recently, a bridegroom was choked to death by a piece of pork at the nuptial feast, and the father of the unfortunate girl, so quickly made a widow, took possession of the scarcely breathless clay, and refused to deliver it into the hands of relatives until the dowry had been returned. The dispute almost led to bloodshed.

Ladies have always been credited with a knack of doing things at the right moment, and a young American girl now visiting Paris is evidently in nowise behind the majority of her sex. While skating recently at the Bois de Boulogne she managed to slip and fall while the Prince Imperial was dashing past. His Imperial Highness graciously picked up the beauty in distress.

A respectable looking man recently presented a pistol at a ticket agent at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and demanded a ticket to New York. It was given him, and he jumped on a train, leaving the revolver. In the evening he returned and apologised, saying that important business called him to New York, and having left his pocketbook at home he was bound to get a ticket. He paid for his ticket, got back his revolver and thanking the agent, departed.

Sometime last year a company was formed in Wheeling for the purpose of building a furnace, nail mill, &c., a few miles below Steubenville. A site was purchased on or near Mingo Creek and operations commenced at once to reach the superior coal for manufacturing purposes, known to be two or three hundred feet beneath the surface. The work has been prosecuted vigorously, and Thursday night the "black diamonds" were reached at the depth of two hundred and thirty feet.

The President is said to be inclined to give Gen. Fitz John Porter an opportunity to review the record and testimony in the Court-martial that tried Porter—or, in other words, permit him to offer additional testimony, explaining away damaging points. But the pressure against Porter and coming from Senator Chandler, Judge Advocate General Holt, and others, that the President, will decline to grant Porter's petition for a new hearing. During Mr. Johnston's administration Gen. Grant favored a rehearing, but declined to make written or formal recommendation to that effect.

A Maine farmer, quietly crossing a railroad track, near Portland, on his sled, the other day, was suddenly startled by the appearance of a train, which quickly made splinters of the sled. The astonished farmer, recovering somewhat, stood gazing at the remains of his vehicle and wondering where the pieces of his horse had gone. Meanwhile the train sped on for some distance, when the engineer, looking out, saw the horse staring at him from the cow catcher. The train was stopped, and it was found that the horse had been picked up by the cow catcher and deposited on the platform in front of the engine, where, too much stunned or frightened to move, he lay comparatively uninjured.

The *Irish Republic* exposes itself to eternal smithereens by using the following language:

"The Pope gave his 'benediction' to insurgent Poland, and to day that country is wet thicker under the heel of the Muscovite. He sent his blessings to Jefferson Davis, and the Southern Confederacy is no more. The sweetest prayers assailed Heaven for blessings on Maximilian on his departure for Mexico; he returned to his paternal palace a corpse. He sent the blessed Christmas rose to Isabella, and before another Christmas she was a fugitive pursued by the Spanish people. He excommunicated Italy, and she is free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Let him excommunicate Ireland by bell, book and candle-light, for his benedictions bring naught but disaster, while his anathemas as surely herald prosperity and success to their intended victims."

What a pleasure would it not be to a poor hen pecked attorney emerging from his domicil, where he has not enjoyed the privilege of either the opening or the closing argument for many years, to find, on entering court, twelve women in the jury box, whom the law will compel to listen without saying a word. To be able to pelt them individually and collectively with rotten eggs, to give a tit-bell well, to the tall old maid in spectacles on the back seat; now dashing with ferocious gestures and a bellowing roar at the next little widow, with the plump waist, black eyes, and green ribbon, in front, then descending in mellifluous tones upon the miss in blue velvet, just from boarding school, and conquering, by unanswerable argument, the very precise, intellectual lady who peers at him scornfully through her eye glass, determined not to exhibit a spark of emotion.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Richmond *Inquirer* is alarmed at the growth of Republicanism in the Old Dominion, and sounds a note of warning to the faithful: "The duties of our position if we failed to warn the people of the formidable character of the Republican organization in this State. The fact that Conservative Senators and Representatives in Congress, that such men as Stearns, Crenshaw, Gilmer, &c., who actively aided in the last defeat of the Republicans in Virginia, are now consolidating their power with that of their late adversaries, party than the one lately conquered." We hail with lively satisfaction these domestic symptoms of fear, indicating as they do that Republican dissensions in Virginia are being healed, and that with the pursuit of a broad liberal policy, the party is steadily making acquisitions to its ranks.

To those sensitive people, who are so fastidious that they cannot consent that the President should make a personal effort in behalf of one of his own measures, it may be well to say that when George Washington wanted an appointment confirmed or a measure carried, he went personally to the floor of the Senate and argued the case with its members. There is no truth in the published assertion that the President's anxiety about San Domingo arises from his unauthorized payment of $150,000 on account of the purchase. Some years since, when Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was the leader of the House and Mr. Seward was Secretary of State, Mr. Seward went to Mr. Stevens and pressed him to insert in an appropriation bill an item of $250,000, which was to be employed for the acquisition of a portion of the Antilles. Of this Mr. Seward expended only a few thousand dollars, the expenses of the trip made by his son. So President Grant had an undoubted right to use the balance. The payment made by his order was from the unexpended appropriation, and consequently strictly legal.

A writer in the Boston *Traveller* tells a good story that Governor Corwin was wont to relate. Being asked if knew Governor Ritner, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Corwin said 'yes—he was a Pennsylvania Dutchman, a large farmer, wealthy but illiterate. The first time I saw him after his election was when on my way to Washington in 1837 or '38. I saw him at Harrisburg, congratulated him on his election, and spoke of his coming inaugural. 'Well,' said he, in his broken English, 'there is two tings I'se going to recommends: the first is, dat when they makes any new canals on the sides of the rivers, dat de tow path be on the side of the river, so that the horses tread it down solid; so when the freshets come in it won't be washed away. The next is a law to keep all the Yankee peddlers out of Cumberland county, where I live, for they some there when we are in the fields to work, and sell all kinds of truck to the women—and dey cheats us mighty much out of white pine and bass wood, which is good for nothing, for you know, and everybody know, dat the right kind of nutmegs is made out of sassafras.'"

The Chinese New Year was celebrated with great pomp in San Francisco. The day occurred on the 30th of January, according to our calendar. The festivities of the New Year, for which there were days of preparation, are numerous, the first day being devoted to the sacrifice to Heaven and Earth; the second to the worship of the gods and idols belonging to the family; the third to the worship of deceased ancestors; the fourth to prostration before living parents and grandparents; the fifth to the making of New Year's calls. The male portion start from their homes to see their friends. On meeting, they bow to each other, shaking hands and congratulating each other. In all houses are tables spread with delicacies, fruits of all kinds, candies, hot tea, wines, cigars, cakes, etc., which are offered to calling friends. It being Sunday, the police regulations, in regard to firing crackers, were carried out, though greatly regretted by the Chinamen, and none were fired till late after church hours. It is the custom for all classes to appear in new clothing at this season, and many of the men were seen upon the streets in satin robes trimmed with fur, and the women with huge chignons decked with flowers.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature

General Appropriation Bill Considered in the Senate—The Resolution Ordering the Arrest of Treasurer-Elect Irwin Postponed—Allegheny County Timber Inspector—Pittsburgh Fire Department Bill Signed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1870.

SENATE.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation bill was debated all day.

Mr. BROOKE moved to strike out the revival of the State Military Agency at Washington. Lost.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved to strike out clerk to said agency at Washington. Agreed to.

Mr. RUTAN moved to insert that said agency shall be no expense to the State. Agreed to.

Adjourned on the nineteenth section till evening.

TREASURER ELECT IRWIN.

The Senate met in the evening and considered the special order, Mr. Penman's resolution to compel Mr. Irwin, State Treasurer elect, to appear at the bar of the Senate.

Mr. PURMAN made a speech in favor his resolution.

Mr. NAGLE followed, asserting the Senate had no right to arrest Mr. Irwin. He moved indefinite postponement. Disagreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Connell, Duncan, Findlay, Lederman, Nagle, Osterhout, Robinson, Watt—9.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Buckalew, Davis, Hanszey, Howard, McIntire, Mumma, Olmsted, Purman, Rutan, Turner, White, Stinson—14.

Mr. NAGLE then moved postponement for the present. Agreed to by a viva voce vote, and Senate adjourned at eight o'clock, having been in session only half an hour.

BILL SIGNED.

The Governor this evening signed the Pittsburgh Fire Department bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE: Incorporating the Federal Insurance Company, Allegheny city.

By Mr. AMES: Joint resolution appointing Thomas Nicholson, at a salary of $4,000 and $1,000 for clerk hire, Commissioner to reexamine all claims for pensions from Pennsylvania. Passed.

TIMBER INSPECTOR.

The bill for the appointment of an inspector of timber in Allegheny county was taken up.

Mr. WALTON supported it, but on motion of Mr. BROWN it was postponed for one week.

COMMITTEE EXPENSES.

Mr. BOWMAN: A resolution paying members of the Graham-Mooney contested election committee, which had just reported in favor of Mooney, three hundred and fifty dollars each, and the Clerk the final amount. Passed.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The joint resolution to adjourn March 31st was amended by Mr. HONG to April 7th, and passed.

AUTHORIZED TO INVEST.

Mr. ELLIOTT introduced a bill authorizing trustees to invest in Pennsylvania Railroad bonds. Passed.

SUPREME JUDGES.

The bill increasing the number of Supreme Judges to seven was amended by Mr. ELLIOTT to six, and passed.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

The bill restoring spring elections was discussed. Adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A change in the Secretaryship of the U. S. Senate is contemplated.

—The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the 7th of April as a fast day.

—The Conference of the M. E. Church at Newark, N. J., began its session yesterday.

—The latest intelligence from the San Diego, California, gold fields is somewhat unfavorable.

—George W. Murray has been nominated as a candidate for Mayor by the Dayton, Ohio, Republicans.

—The carriage manufactory of J. C. Hatch & Co., at Kingsley, N. Y., was burned Monday night. Loss $10,000.

—The members of St. Crispin Society, at Worcester, Mass., who have been on a strike for several months, have returned to work.

—The President, it is said, will recommend a general amnesty as soon as Texas can be admitted to representation in Congress.

—The Methodist Sunday School Institute, now in progress at Cincinnati, is a great success. Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York city, is present.

—Samuel Watson, aged sixty years, is on trial at Racine, Wisconsin, for the murder of Annie Hawley, a woman with whom he had been intimate.

—The Democracy of the Tenth Ohio Congressional District have nominated Hon. W. D. Hill for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hoag.

—A special dispatch says the steamer City of Brussels put into Halifax because she had the small pox aboard, so as to avoid being quarantined at New York.

—Herman Baker, deck hand on the steamer Edinburgh, at Cincinnati, while leaning over the railing yesterday, fell overboard and has not since been seen.

—At Nashville, yesterday, the drying house of Brewell, Spurr & Co., manufacturers of cedar ware, was burned. A lot of valuable cedar lumber was destroyed.

—The repair shops of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, at Milwaukee, were burned yesterday afternoon, including four engines and six box cars.

—H. Gumis' store, at Buda, Ills., with its contents, was burned Wednesday morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000. The Masonic lodge adjoining was also burned.

—The Committee on the great Cincinnati Industrial Exposition at a meeting yesterday determined on a general circular inviting the attention of the country to the project.

—Snow from five to seven feet in depth is reported in the woods in Wisconsin. A letter from North Monastique says there has been not saw in one hundred and thirty days.

—Three tons of fish, caught in Sacramento river, California, arrived at Chicago by rail on Tuesday; in the consignment were also California quails, asparagus, peas and radishes.

—Sergeant Kearney, after having resigned the Presidency of the Chicago Board on Tuesday, was expelled from the Board yesterday by a vote of 42 to 4. He threatens to appeal to the courts.

—Lafayette Burns, of Syracuse, and James W. Lang, of Brunswick, postmasters, have been sentenced by the United States Court, at Jefferson City, Mo., to ten years' imprisonment for taking money from letters.

—The Leavenworth (Kansas) Coal Company has reached by shaft an inexhaustible bed of coal not excelled in quality by any west of Pittsburgh. There is great satisfaction among the citizens and manufacturing interests thereat.

—The extensive stables of the Louisville city railroad company, at Louisville, together with several frame buildings occupied as liquor shops and boarding houses, were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss heavy, but fully insured.

—A letter from J. W. Douglass, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, decides that persons vending prize candy boxes are liable to the same tax as individuals engaged in gift lottery enterprises, namely, $160 per annum.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Message from the President on American Commerce—Mollies to Informers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1870.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The following is the message of the President, sent to Congress to-day, in relation to the decline of American commerce:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In the Executive message of December 6, 1869, to Congress, the importance of taking steps to revive our decreasing merchant marine was urged, and a special message promised at a future day during the present session, recommending more specifically plans to accomplish this result. Now that the committee of the House of Representatives entrusted with the labor of ascertaining the cause of the decline of American commerce has completed its work, and submitted a report to the Legislative branch of the Government, I deem this as a fitting time to execute that promise. The very able, calm and exhaustive report of the Committee points out the great wrongs which have produced the decline in our commerce. It is a national humiliation that we are now compelled to pay from twenty to thirty million dollars annually, exclusive of passage money, which we should share with other nations, to foreigners for doing what should be done by American owned and American manned vessels. This is a direct drain upon the resources of the country of just so much money, equal to casting it into the sea, so far as the nation is concerned. A nation of the vast and ever increasing interior resources of the United States, extending as it does from one to the other of the great oceans of the world, with an industrious, intelligent and energetic population, must one day possess its full share of the commerce of those oceans, no matter what its cost. Delay will only increase this cost and enhance the difficulty of attaining the result. I therefore put in an earnest plea for early action in this matter in a way to secure an increase of American commerce.

The advanced period of the year, and the fact that no contracts for ship building will probably be entered into until this question is settled by Congress, and the further fact that if there should be much delay all large vessels contracted for this year will fall of completion before winter sets in, and will therefore be carried over for another year, induce me to request early consideration of this subject. I regard it of such grave importance, affecting every interest of the country to so great an extent, that any method which will gain the end will secure a rich national blessing. Building ships and employing them, and supplying capital at home, this business employs thousands of workmen in their construction and manning; it creates a home market for products of the farm and shop; it enables the balance of trade against us precisely to the extent of the freight and passage money paid to American vessels, and gives us a supremacy upon the seas of inestimable value in case of foreign war. Our navy at the commencement of the late war consisted of less than one hundred vessels of about one hundred and fifty thousand tons and a force of about eight thousand men. We drew from the merchant marine, which had been the source of national wealth, six hundred vessels, exceeding one million tons, and about seventy thousand men, at the very first session of the rebellion. This statement demonstrates the value of the merchant marine as a means of national defence in time of war.

The Committee on the cause of the reduction of American tonnage, after tracing the cause of its decline, submits two bills which, if adopted, they believe will restore to the nation its marine power. Their report shows, with the greatest minuteness, the actual and comparative American tonnage at the time of its greatest prosperity, the actual and comparative decline since, together with the causes, and exhibits other statistics of material interest in reference to the subject. As the report is before Congress, I will not recapitulate any of its statistics, but refer only to the methods recommended by the committee to give back to us our lost commerce. As a general rule, it can be adopted, I believe, that a direct money subsidy is less liable to abuse than indirect aid given to the same end, especially in applications. My opinion is that subsidies, while they may be given to specific lines of steamers or other vessels, should not be exclusively adopted, but in addition to subsidizing very desirable lines of ocean traffic, a general law should be passed to open to an effective way, and therefore I commend to your favorable consideration the two bills proposed by the Committee and referred to in this message.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 23, 1870.

MOLLIES TO INFORMERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to the House resolution, expresses himself in favor of the abolition of the system of "informers, &c., &c.," and says, but thinks Congress should appropriate say $250,000 annually for use by the Commissioner, under the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the detection and punishment of persons violating the revenue laws.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, March 22.—The bills introduced in the Legislature to-day were as follows: To incorporate the Board of Public Works. Incorporating the Grenada, Yazoo and Vicksburg Railroad, and the Ship Island Railroad and Navigation Company, and providing that all conditions voting appropriations shall become stockholders; allowing the State to grant no subsidies except lands; also requiring the President, before any act incorporating railroads shall take effect, to execute bonds ($5,000) with the Secretary of State, that the obligation shall be made on account of race or color. The bill forbidding the forming of a new Constitution without a vote of the people, after a spirited debate, was tabled. The other proceedings were unimportant.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 23.—The bill reducing fees of the county officers of Hamilton county passed the Senate to-day.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home bill passed the House—yeas, 99; nays, 1. The bill locates the institution at White Sulphur Springs, where the State already owns land and buildings, and appropriates $150,000 for the purpose.

The State Central Republican Committee to-day resolved to hold the next State Convention on Wednesday, August 10th.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

BROWNSVILLE, March 23.—River stationary, with about seven and one half feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 36 at 5 P. M. C.

OIL CITY, March 23.—River at a stand, with thirty-one inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 31 at 6 P. M. Y.

GREENSBORO, March 23.—River falling slowly, with about seven feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 42 at 6 P. M. Y.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 23.—River falling, with four feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 49 at 5 P. M. W.

—It is rumored that President Grant contemplates, and will shortly execute, a *coup d'etat*, by which an entire new Cabinet will be selected, prominent in which is Benjamin F. Butler, either as Secretary of State or Treasury. It is certain that Secretary Fish will have to retire. The movement is said to be the result of a combination for a Presidential succession in 1872, and to flank certain aspirants now in Cabinet positions. A prominent Congressman and member of the House Foreign Committee publicly stated that if the people knew half the testimony before the Committee in regard to Cuban belligerency they would rise *en masse* and drive Fish out.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Evidence in the Oneida-Bombay Case—Bill for Enforcement of Laws in Ireland Passed by the Commons—Proposed Reforms in France Well Received—Progress of the Trial of Prince Bonaparte—Affairs in Spain—All Risks on City of Boston Declined.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 24.—Advices from New Zealand state that hostilities have re-commenced in that country between the Maoris and the colonists.

The testimony given by officers of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay, before the Court of Investigation at Yokohama, has been received. It goes to show that no one on the Bombay was aware of the condition of the Oneida, while there was much alarm for that of the Bombay, and it was deemed necessary to make for shoal water, with all speed.

In the House of Commons, last night, debate was resumed on the bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland. Mr. Downing, of Cork, denounced the measures. He thought the bill, with the clauses retained, was calculated to arouse the bitterest resentment among the Irish people. Mr. Maguire censured the supineness of the Government in Irish affairs. Messrs. Digby, McMahon, Kavanagh, Sherlock, and other members from Ireland participated in the debate. Lord Claude Hamilton charged the Liberals, since their accession to office, with having uniformly promoted the agitation of the Irish question in order to prescribe coercive measures. Mr. Wheely held that Popery was the author of all Irish sorrow. Mr. Bryan (Kilkenny) objected to the powers entrusted to the local magistracy as tyrannical and dangerous. Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied that the Government had abdicated its functions in Ireland, or encouraged illusions, as had been charged. He was confident that the power now asked would restore and perpetuate order. He discriminated between Fenianism and agrarianism. The criminal results were the same, though the acts themselves be different. The government acted only under the danger of a crisis, yet did not venture upon a premature and inadequate prescription. The agitation in Ireland was never stronger than now, because heretofore it has been without name. He did not mean the American people, who had greater reason for complaint with England's exporting to them a multitude of mal contents so restive under all restraints. It was good policy to hold a class committing agrarian political violence, to draw moral strength to the government, by wearing from the disaffected the sympathies of a class passively sympathizing. The Liberal counseling in Democratic Assemblyman. Justice Buckley and George Brown, two other canvassers, plead guilty to refusing to count ballots until the police inspectors retired from the polling place. Sentence deferred. The other trials will proceed next week.

Isadore Wolff, M. May and Theodore Marians, silk brokers, have been arrested charged with smuggling large quantities of silk velvets, laces, &c. A custom house officer is implicated, but will be allowed to testify for the Government. Wolff and May were committed in default of $20,000 bail. Marians was released on his own recognizance. A resolution introduced into the Assembly to-day, charging certain Democratic members with having been bought to defeat Democratic measures, and that $10,000 was deposited in Bowling Green Savings Bank, and asking a committee of investigation, was discussed until adjournment.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Street Commissioner McLean to-day accepted the resignation of Hon. Wm. Tweed, as Deputy Commissioner, and appointed John A. Rogers his successor. This resignation was offered last night and was doubtless in response to a call upon McLean for his removal by the young Democracy as the sequel to the defeat of their New York City Police and other bills in the Assembly yesterday. Tweed pro. tem. held the office for two years. Some minor removals have been made and more are expected to-morrow.

The Tammany Sachems are called to meet next Monday. Reason not stated.

OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Capt. Forsyth, of the steamer Manhattan, arrived to-day, reports that on March 12th he passed a brig rigged steamer bound east under full sail. There was nothing in her appearance to indicate distress and was too far off to make any signals. He did not know it was the Samaria, and did not know the Samaria was still out and over due. Capt. Forsyth says the report that he refused aid to the assistance of the Samaria is untrue. The steamer could easily have attracted special notice by changing her course, taking in sail, or firing a gun, none of which she did.

ALARMING STATEMENT.

The Paterson *Press* to-day says: Some of the engineers of the City of Boston, who were visiting in the city before sailing on the last voyage, said the condition of her propeller necessitated the running of the machinery one third faster, where by the danger of fire was increased, and for that reason special precautions had been taken on board in the organization of a fire brigade, in which all the officers and men were enrolled and obliged to do duty.

CLUE DISCOVERED.

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NEW YORK CITY.

The Fraud Epidemic—Political Matters—Stolen Bonds Discovered—Counterfeiters' Den Unearthed—Methodist Conference—Alarming Statement Concerning the City of Boston.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 23, 1870.

THE FRAUD EPIDEMIC.

A resolution was passed to-day by the Board of Excise, requesting their Finance Committee to report what officers of the Board of Health have been compensated for services performed for the Board of Excise, and amount and cause of such compensation in each case; also the names of other officers compensated by the Board of Excise and nature of service performed.

Collector Bailey's whereabouts have not been found by detectives. The examination of his books and accounts continues. Gen. Pleasanton enters on his duties as Bailey's successor next Monday.

Samuel L. Stanley, a rectifier, charged by Bailey with bribing a gauger, has been discharged. There was no evidence against him.

Mayo and Herman, two election canvassers, have been convicted in Brooklyn of bribery, in counting in a Democratic Assemblyman. Justice Buckley and George Brown, two other canvassers, plead guilty to refusing to count ballots until the police inspectors retired from the polling place. Sentence deferred.

The other trials will proceed next week.

Isadore Wolff, M. May and Theodore Marians, silk brokers, have been arrested charged with smuggling large quantities of silk velvets, laces, &c. A custom house officer is implicated, but will be allowed to testify for the Government. Wolff and May were committed in default of $20,000 bail. Marians was released on his own recognizance. A resolution introduced into the Assembly to-day, charging certain Democratic members with having been bought to defeat Democratic measures, and that $10,000 was deposited in Bowling Green Savings Bank, and asking a committee of investigation, was discussed until adjournment.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Street Commissioner McLean to-day accepted the resignation of Hon. Wm. Tweed, as Deputy Commissioner, and appointed John A. Rogers his successor. This resignation was offered last night and was doubtless in response to a call upon McLean for his removal by the young Democracy as the sequel to the defeat of their New York City Police and other bills in the Assembly yesterday. Tweed pro. tem. held the office for two years. Some minor removals have been made and more are expected to-morrow.

The Tammany Sachems are called to meet next Monday. Reason not stated.

OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Capt. Forsyth, of the steamer Manhattan, arrived to-day, reports that on March 12th he passed a brig rigged steamer bound east under full sail. There was nothing in her appearance to indicate distress and was too far off to make any signals. He did not know it was the Samaria, and did not know the Samaria was still out and over due. Capt. Forsyth says the report that he refused aid to the assistance of the Samaria is untrue. The steamer could easily have attracted special notice by changing her course, taking in sail, or firing a gun, none of which she did.

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BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The case of Cahoon against Ellison was partially heard at Richmond, yesterday, by Judge Underwood. During the argument the Judge expressed the opinion that the Enrolling act was unconstitutional.

—A train on the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad was thrown from the track, above Grafton, N. H., yesterday, by a broken rail. Two cars went over an embankment seven feet high. Ten passengers were slightly hurt; none killed.

—Generals Sheridan, Pleasanton, Custar, Davies, Torbet, and other cavalry leaders, are consummating plans for organizing a cavalry society. All cavalry officers and privates are invited to meet in a convention called for the 8th of April and to meet in Philadelphia.

—The dry goods store of J. J. White, clothing store of A. J. Johnson and confectionery establishment of B. W. Fisher, at Wilmington, Illinois, were burned Wednesday morning. Loss $12,500; insurance $2,700. Maurice Welch was severely injured by falling of timbers.

—A St. Domingo letter says a Danish schooner was searched in the bay by an officer from the United States flagship Severn, to ascertain if she was loaded with arms for the Dominican revolutionists. The officer said he was acting under instructions from Washington.

—At Columbus, last night, a game of billiards was played between Joseph Caspar, of Norwalk, and Harry Chase, of Springfield, for the championship of Ohio and two hundred dollars. The game was won by Caspar, the present champion. Score one thousand and two and nine hundred and four.

—The officers of the steamer Andy Johnson, arrived at St. Louis yesterday from Keokuk, report that when they passed Louisiana, Mo., Tuesday night, a fire had destroyed the large planing mill and lumber yard of J. Wiley, a livery stable and a row of residences, and was still raging. Loss unknown.

—Numerous contracts for building in Nashville have been suspended on account of the proposed Congressional interference with the government of the State. Gov. Senter declares that he

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 54, AND 56 FIFTH AV.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870.

THE Senate may reach a final vote on the Georgia bill this week.

IN the Cuban waters, the Spanish navy rates a force at least double that of our own, either in guns or men.

GEN. SHERIDAN has asked to be relieved from command in the Indian territory, and to be assigned to duty elsewhere.

OHIO will establish a Home for Soldiers' Orphans before her present Legislature adjourns. The location at White Sulpher Springs seems to be preferred.

THE San Domingo treaty was the special order for yesterday in the Senate. An effort was to be made to secure its discussion in the open session, but this did not suit its friends.

THE very effective speech of General NEGLEY, in behalf of a protective tariff, attracts a very general public attention. We quote the complimentary notices of this effort, from a few of our exchanges.

ADVICES of yesterday, from Harrisburg, were favorable to the passage of the Pleasant Valley Railroad bill, from the House. This would be quite in accordance with public sentiment here. We understand that this bill avoids the objections which were made against the unsuccessful measure of two weeks ago.

THE House will vote on the Tariff bill, to-day, taking it up in detail. An impression grows stronger that it will not pass in its present shape through either House, and certainly not through the Senate. Members begin to talk of reducing the duties on tea, coffee and sugar, and postponing all other matters to the next session.

OF the Sinking-fund clause in the Constitution, the Huntingdon *Globe* very truthfully says:

> This section was adopted in consequence of the enormous losses sustained by the State in the loan of her credit and money to numerous projects of improvement, some of which by the way were to turnpikes and canal companies in the very region now embraced in the present projects.

THE Harrisburg *Topic* prints a very strong communication from a correspondent, arraigning the legality of the Omnibus Railway bill. And it prints, editorially, an equally pungent article upon the political power of great corporations. The connection is significant—but its suggestions, from that quarter, are, we fear, simply delusive. Dares the Governor to veto that bill?

WE find, in a Washington telegram, this very interesting statement. If correct, it would be worth remembering:

> Compilation of the returns in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the taxes paid by national banks to the United States amount to 2 3-10 per cent. upon their capital; to the several States in which they are located to 2 1-10 per cent., while their expenses, such as rents, salaries, &c., amount to 3 6-10 per cent. upon their capital, so that they have to make eight per cent. on their capital to pay taxes and expenses before they can realize any profits with which to pay dividends.

A NEW YORK journal, which has ever been conspicuous for its clamorous hostility to Congressional jobs, eloquently advocates the establishment of a line of steamships from that port to the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, with direct reference to the business of the Suez Canal. What surprises us in this was only that our virtuous cotemporary should have omitted, at the same time, any mention of the fact that two bills are now before Congress to subsidize such a line, or lines, with immense grants of—the public lands.

THE annual report of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company not only offers to the public an exceedingly satisfactory exhibit of the sagacity and success with which all the details of the business of a very important public work has been managed, but it presents some specific facts of peculiar interest. The first is one which must be highly gratifying to its stockholders, since they learn that their road has been actually worked for 47 9-10 per cent. of its gross earnings, and that the gross total of all its expenses, of whatever description, does not exceed 57 6-10 per cent. of the same. The Superintendent, had he been less modest, might have observed with strict justice that very few lines of railway in this country have been operated with an economy so efficient and successful. Another point disclosed in the statement of the Engineer, is equally note worthy, and of more general interest to our manufacturing community. Observing that he "had never seen or heard of a rail worn out, which was perfectly homogeneous in its texture," he states that two rails, made from the common merchant bar of a Pittsburgh mill, and, as usual, of sound and honest metal, laid in the track two years since, are still in use, having out-worn in that period three sets of opposite rails, one of them steel-headed, and all of them from distant mills.

CANDLE ENDS AND CHEESE PARINGS.

We admire always a vigilant spirit of economy in the administration of the public finances. In common with the honest masses of our fellow citizens, we have waited hopefully for the prevalence of this spirit in the legislative councils of the Commonwealth. From a very early period of the present session, we have been cheered with many loudly volunteered pledges—from quarters which have more than once proved their ability to make good any of their undertakings in affairs of legislation—of the immediate consummation of the most unsparing policy of retrenchment in expenditures, and for the reform of all pre-existing abuses. About the time, indeed, that these potential parties were showing us what they could do, if they would, in the extirpation not only of a specified State officer, but, more thoroughly and radically, of all the official abuses of which he was denounced as an exponent, and to be expelled as a scapegoat from our camps—at that juncture, particularly, were the good people of Pennsylvania assured that the golden era of absolute honesty and immaculate virtue, public and private, had at last come to pass, for our moral edification and vastly to our pecuniary profit. We were all satisfied, as we had good reason to be, of the ability of these powerful influences to make all their fine promises good. Their majority was not to be denied or resisted, in either branch of the Legislature! More than that, the lobby was, as virtuously as heartily, with them! Still more auspiciously, they were fortified and adorned by the cordial companionship of the present Executive! Last, and most gratifying circumstance of all to contemplate, this party of reform was constituted without the remotest reference to partizan distinctions, for it seemed to be a contest, of rivalry, as generous as its patriotic aims were conspicious for lofty disinterestedness, to see which of the two main elements in this coalition would render the most signal service to the people, in uprooting all the chronic abuses which had struck deep into every part of the fabric of State. We knew not which most to admire, the eagerness of the Republican, or the cheerful promptitude of the Democratic, partners in this vigorous crusade which they promised us against all forms of public corruption.

Our doubts on these interesting points are solved by the progress of events. The reform which they pledged to us, of an office, proves to be merely a change in the incumbent, with a larger latitude for official irregularities to the new favorite, than ever the old one could have found possible, if he had exhibited the most daring integrity in straining his official and semi-official prerogatives to the utmost. The economy which they were to inaugurate turns out to be a vast deal of industry in caulking the small cracks in the public coffers, and throwing the doors thereof wide open for the passage of every form of great robbery, unchallenged. The retrenchment which we had a right to expect, sums up, at last, in its contemptible reality, in a few rickets full of candle-ends and cheese-parings, which are to be borne triumphantly before these legislators returning to their constituents, while their industrious accomplices march off, on the flank, loaded to the eyes with millions of the public plunder. Indeed, they *have* shown their ability to accomplish anything that they might undertake, for they—these virtuous Senators and Representatives who were in deep distress touching the irregular employment of unexpended balances for the profit of officials, without the loss of a dollar of the principal to the Commonwealth—they have transcended every bad precedent, defied all law, nullified the Constitution, and plunged the State, at one bold thrust, back and sheer down into that gulf of ruin for State honor and State credit which they style a policy of internal improvement, and which the people of Pennsylvania were foolish enough to hope that they had filled up, and forever closed over, by the amendment of 1857 protecting the sinking-fund. They have inaugurated the most gigantic public robberies ever heard of in this generation of our citizens. They have sown the prolific seeds for a future harvest of shameful bankruptcy and repudiation, which shall once more tell that old and infamous story of Pennsylvania dishonored. And they have succeeded in organizing these public robberies with such skill and power, that, unless the courts of law shall be found incorruptible, there is not another quarter to which the people of Pennsylvania can look for protection and relief with any just hopes.

But there must be kept up at least a show of economical reform in the public expenses. And this is done in the general appropriation bill. A few hundred dollars are saved here and there, in the salaries of various petty officials. The appropriations for the schools are pared down. The poor deaf-mutes of the State are docked $25 a piece; $50 each is taken away from the blind children; $15,000 from homes for friendless orphans; $5,000 from a Jewish hospital; $5,000 from our three "schools of design;" $5,000 from a "home for little wanderers;", $3,500 from another "home for orphans;" $5,000 from an "asylum for widows;" $1,000 from a "home for destitute colored children;" $20 from each little child in blue, the orphan of a soldier; $3,000 from the "miners' hospital of Schuylkill,"—and so on. These are to be the savings which are to reconcile the people of the Commonwealth to official peculations, and organized raids upon their treasury, involving, and threatening the loss of, ten millions to begin with, and perhaps thrice that amount in the end.

—So much for retrenchment and reform in this Legislature! We rejoice that neither of the two great political parties is justly to be held responsible for such shameful results, but we have to regret that neither of them has been found arrayed in a hearty and undivided opposition to legislation, which menaces so much peril to our public interests and shame to our public reputation. Let the people, of all parties, remember those who have struck hands in this coalition of public plunder, to brand the popular indignation indelibly upon them!

General Negley's Speech.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Pennsylvania has certainly been fortunate in her counsel on the floor of Congress this winter. Never has the great cause of protection, in the advocacy of which our State has always taken the lead, been more ably, more enthusiastically or more brilliantly argued. Hon. Simon Cameron's speech in the Senate, the other day, went right home to the common sense of the country, and has been more extensively copied all over the land than perhaps any Senatorial effort this session. Hon. G. L. Cake, of Schuylkill, appeared not merely for Pennsylvania, but for the laboring men of all nationalities, has made an impression which is yet fresh everywhere.

And now Gen. Jas. S. Negley, of Pittsburgh, closes the argument with an unanswerable plea for the development of free labor, delivered in the House on Monday last. This speech goes so thoroughly and as judiciously over the whole of the vast field of the protection and anti-protection question that it is difficult to condense its already well-digested line of argument. Some of the most interesting and striking of the facts brought into relief we shall, however, take the liberty of calling special attention to.

The Chicago *Republican* says: Among the able speeches delivered in Congress during the discussion on the tariff bill, is that of Gen. James S. Negley, in which, in plain, simple language, he deals with the facts and statistics of free trade and protection, as they affect the laboring classes in this country, who are, of all parties, the most directly interested. It is to the interest of these classes that all the industries should be fostered until the productive genius of this country is in nowise inferior to that of other nations. Gen. Negley shows by a careful comparison of statistics that the true policy of our Government lies in the protection of home industries, on the almost boundless territory which is rich in natural wealth, and only needs the requisite appliances for its development. The speech treats the tariff question in a way that comes directly home to the laboring classes. It shows our present weakness in nearly all the manufacturing industries, and what we might be by judicious course of protective legislation. It is able, comprehensive, and deals in facts and deductions which cannot be successfully controverted.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Some of the best, because most lucid and logical, arguments in favor of a protective tariff recently delivered in Congress, were those of the Hon. Washington Townsend and James S. Negley, of this State. Yesterday we published a full abstract of the former gentleman's speech, and this morning we devote considerable space to that of Mr. Negley. Both of these able arguments are not of a length to be tedious, while at the same time they are replete with facts and figures that controvert in a most thorough manner the fallacies of the free-traders.

PARTICULARS of the assassination of Judge Charlton, in Decatur, Ala., have been received by the President. Judge Charlton had been the foreman of the Grand Jury which had indicted several Ku Klux, and his life had been threatened. He had been to Louisville, and on returning arrived at Decatur about three o'clock A. M., and a short distance from the railroad station was fired at from an ambush and instantly killed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Letter from Senator Sherman.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

I beg to avail myself of the use of your paper to answer some criticisms of the bank sections of the Funding bill. It is claimed that it is unjust to compel the National Banks to secure their circulation by a deposit of the new bonds. It is said to violate the public faith pledged to them, and confiscate a part of their property. This is not true in any respect.

We have now the right to redeem their five twenty bonds at par with gold, and propose now to exercise that right.

Some of the National Banks hold the bonds of '81, and the ten-forty bonds which are not yet due. These they have the right at any time to withdraw, and either to sell in the market or hold at their pleasure. The Funding bill advances the '81s above par in gold, and the banks get the benefit of the premium. All we require is, that the banks, within one year, shall secure their circulating notes with the new bonds, or retire with all their property unimpaired, and give way to new banks who are willing, in exchange for a most valuable franchise, to aid in reducing the interest of the public debt.

Now, this is clearly within the power of Congress, it is just and right, it is for the interest of the National Banks, and is defeat in the name of the banks would tend to overthrow the whole system.

The right to issue circulating notes is held by the banks at the pleasure of Congress. So far as this franchise goes they are "tenants at will." Congress reserved the power to change, modify, or alter the system, and may withdraw at any moment the right to issue notes as money, which in its nature is a Government franchise. Congress cannot deprive a bank of its bonds, bills of exchange, or other property; but by the terms of the Banking act, and the nature of the franchise, it may withdraw the power to issue circulating notes, or make it subject to any conditions it may deem for the public interest.

The National Banks were organized to accomplish three great objects:

1. To absorb State bank paper.

2. To furnish a paper circulation of uniform value throughout the country, and convertible into coin.

3. To furnish a market for United States bonds.

The system has been a success—profitable to the banks and useful to the public. The Funding bill is based upon the supposition that they will continue to be so. It provides for withdrawing the greenbacks, and giving them the entire field of circulation. It raises the gold value of all their securities, and allows them to sell any of their securities and pocket the profits and premium. In return for these great benefits, we require them to buy a portion of each of the 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. bonds. Is this a hardship? The 4 per cents would to-day, if in the market, sell at par in gold. They are much more valuable than the 10-40s—now worth ninty-seven— because they run longer and are free from the income tax. The bonds are not now par, but probably soon will be. The average rate is 4¼ per cent., so that at the most the banks will not lose over one-half of 1 per cent. interest on their securities until the bonds rise to par. In return, they get the great advantages conferred by this great bill. They get the right to issue United States notes—printed, issued, protected, and guaranteed by the United States—to an amount equal to four fifths of their securities; and these they may loan at 6 to 12 per cent. Ought they to complain?

It is said they pay heavy taxes. If they go into private banking, they become subject to every tax now paid by National banks, except the tax of one per cent. on circulation. The tax on deposits, stamps, profits, dividends, and all the State taxes will apply to them as private banks. Even the tax on circulation inures greatly to their benefit, as out of it the United States pay all the cost of printing, engraving, and issuing their bills, and all the machinery of the Banking Bureau.

If, as private banks, they could issue circulating notes, it would cost them near one-half of one per cent. As for going back to State bank notes, that is out of the question. The People never can hope to renew the heterogenous absurdity of local bank notes, good only in the State where issued. The truth is that banks will be relieved from burdensome taxes only as fast as private citizens are, and their aid in reducing the interest on our debt will be the strongest argument for the repeal of taxes that bear hardly upon all alike.

I need not say to you that I am now and always have been a friend of the National Banking system. Their managers are intelligent men, and are generally willing to bear their share of the reduction of their profits, inevitable from the resumption of specie payments. The movement against this essential part of the Funding bill comes mainly from the West, but from the very men who now have a sectional monopoly of the banking franchise, and chiefly from a gentleman who, when Comptroller of the Currency, in violation of law, gave this monopoly to the old banks in New England and New York. In my connection with this matter I wanted to be fair and just to the banks; but I wanted to secure free banking, and see that the Government, in the reduction of its interest, would share with the banks the profit derived from circulating notes.

The Parliament of Great Britain, where property and caste are enthroned, did with the Bank of England precisely what we propose, in the Funding bill, to do with our banks, and I should regret, exceedingly, to see our banks less ready than the Bank of England to yield to the public good. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Soldiers' Orphans.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF PENNA.,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

COMRADES: The love we bear the fallen soldiers of our State can now be shown by the interest we manifest in the widows and orphans they have left. We have all felt a pride in the course pursued by Pennsylvania towards the Children of the Commonwealth in fitting up comfortable homes, where the little ones are properly educated and cared for till old enough to battle with the world themselves. At our last convention we appointed a committee, with Gen. John F. Hartranft as chairman, to visit the "Homes" throughout the State, and report at our next Encampment. We did not imagine then that the Legislature would undo its noble work by opening the doors of servitude to the soldiers' orphans, and psy the premium to task masters for driving them in, yet such has been the case. By a bill that has recently passed the Lower House at Harrisburg, the mother or guardian of the child is permitted to take it away from the school and receive a certain sum per annum for keeping it.

This vile bill strikes at the root of the present system. It empowers the guardian to enter the home where his ward is, and break the course of its moral and intellectual training, and while he works the little orphan to his own advantage the State promises to give him an additional $50 per annum for his so-called guardianship. And this vile system of peonage is to be the lot of the soldiers' orphans of Pennsylvania. There are those who grew fat on the blood of the fallen, who would turn in abhorrence from wealth wrung from the orphans' face, or obtained from the sale of the so-called "Children of the Commonwealth."

I appeal to you, my comrades, as organizations and individuals, to raise your voices in condemnation of this movement. By the love you bear to the dead, and the pledges you have made to the living, let not these children be scattered through the State, bound out to taskmasters, and checked in their developments. Ask that they be retained where we can see their daily growth and improvement, till time places them beyond the need of our care. Let letters and petitions be sent in from comrades and friends to the State, till the legislators at Harrisburg become convinced that the surviving soldiers of Pennsylvania and its warm-hearted citizens will not permit this odious bill to become a law. You now have an opportunity for work, and I feel, my comrades, you will act promptly and at once.

A. R. CALHOUN, Commander.
Official: ROBT. B. BEATH, A. A. G

CHICAGO newspapers, it seems, are excluded from the Ohio penitentiary. The Warden endorsed on one recently sent there the following: "This paper is not admitted into the Ohio Penitentiary. The man to whom it is addressed is here for the murder of his wife, and I do not wish to have him still further corrupted by any such publications as this. Please discontinue it. R. BURR, Warden."

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Adjourned Meeting—Reports of President, Engineer and Superintendent.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Pike street, Tuesday for the purpose of hearing the annual report of the President of the Board of Managers, and officers of the Company.

Henry Wheelen, of Philadelphia, who presided at the meeting held on February 23d, called the meeting to order, and N. P. Sawyer, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

Wm. Phillips, Esq., President of the road, presented an extended report.

The bonded and other indebtedness on the 21st day of January, 1869, was as follows:

First mortgage bonds	$ 354,000 00
Second mortgage bonds	172,000 00
General mortgage	3,118,000 00
Floating debt	2,360,326 00
Bonds for real estate	21,564 73
	$6,027,892 40

The bonded and other indebtedness on the 21st day of January, 1870:

First mortgage	$ 146,000 00
Second mortgage	39 000 00
General mortgage	3,783,000 00
Bonds paid in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in exchange for Sunbury and Erie bonds	3,500 000 00
First mortgage bonds, Eastern extension	19,000 00
Floating debt	421,118 77
Bonds or real estate	21,574 73
	$7,952,678 50
Increase of bonded debt	3,925,000 00
Decrease of floating debt	1 831,214 94

The 7 3-10 general mortgage bonds were issued and sold with the understanding that a portion of them would be retained in the hands of the Company equal in amount to the bonds of the first and second mortgage, and to be exchanged therefore. Up to the present time $429,000 in bonds have been thus exchanged, and $188,000 remain to be exchanged. It is presumed the holders of the remainder of the first and second mortgage will be glad to exchange them during the coming year.

The reduction of the floating debt, together with the surplus of expenditure over and above the gross receipts of the Company for the year 1869 was realized from the sale of the Sunbury & Erie bonds received from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The report recalls the fact that, in the early days of the road, in order to prevent the rails, &c., falling into the hands of the Sheriff, the managers of the road advanced to the corporation all the private means they could make available for the purpose, and by their individual paper, by their individual endorsement of the paper of the company, carried the work to successful completion. With the exception of one note of $8,000, not yet due, the personal liabilities of the managers, which at one time amounted to over a million and a half of dollars, in behalf of the company, have been paid off during the last fiscal year.

The report continues as follows: The chief oil production at the northern terminus of your road being on the western side of the river, was for a time connected by means of pipes laid in the bed of the river, but these being liable to be swept away by every considerable rise of water, caused constant interruptions to the traffic. For this reason and in order to connect with the Oil City and Allegheny Road, it was found necessary to erect a bridge over the Allegheny river at that point. The bridge was completed and first used for traffic on the second of February, and its advantages to the road are already apparent.

During the present month the President has succeeded in negotiating a contract with the Oil City and Allegheny River road, the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh road, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, for the establishment of a through line of passengers and freight between Pittsburgh and Buffalo without change of cars. In the transaction of freight it is believed that this line will successfully compete with any other, and for passengers the beauty of its scenery on the Allegheny, the strange sights of the Oil Regions, through the heart of which it passes, the attractions of Chautauqua Lake, which it strikes in Western New York; its equal rapidity of transit, and its advantages of being without change of cars, will cause it to be greatly preferred. The first through shipment from Buffalo arrived on the 19th inst.

The work on the eastern extension of the road, it is said, will be commenced early in the spring and pushed vigorously.

The report concludes with a flattering notice as to the efficiency of the several officers and employes of the company.

Dr. Chief Engineer Hoyt, Superintendent of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the speechless of prem. ture decay, and the opposite side of depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilarant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its basis is entirely vegetable, and its action rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties of a permanent nature. The healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is revived, the digestive powers restored, and assimilation are quickened, the quality of blood, the secretions become more natural, and sleep, refreshing by its calm repose, apparently little the worse of the service.

The expenditures for construction were $352,965 32; for maintenance of way department $180,456 72.

The total length of the main track from Canal street to Venango City is 131 50-100 miles. The main track to connect with Oil City and Allegheny River Railroad from the passenger station to the bridge is 1,100 feet; length of bridge, 576 feet; length of north approach, 1,099 feet, making 52-100 miles, which gives a total length of road of 132 02. Including individual and company's sidings it is 160 42 miles.

The report closes by returning thanks to the assistants of the Engineer for their ability and efficient services.

J. J. Lawrence, Esq., Superintendent, presented his annual report, from which we make the following extracts:

EARNINGS.

Freights	$ 851,123 68
Passengers	236,674 69
Express	7,250 00
Mail	5,585 00
Rents	2,273 87
Miscellaneous	1,415 78
Total	$1,304,777 02

EXPENDITURES.

Conducting transportation	$ 183,665 44
Motive power	175,203 86
Maintenance of way	180,456 72
Maintenance of cars	38,138 96
General expenses	106 087 75
Total	$ 683,552 34

The total expenses have been 57 6-10 per cent. including the general expenses which were 9 7-10 per cent. The actual expenses chargeable to transportation have been 47 9-10 per cent. of the gross earnings, which may be considered unusually favorable, as but few lines are operated at less than from 60 to 70 per cent. of the gross earnings. This favorable result has not been obtained at the expense of the road-way or machinery, both of which have been kept in good repair and are in better condition than at the close of the year,

Gross earnings, 1869	$1,304,777 02
Expense, 1869	693 552 34
Net	$ 610,924 68
Gross earnings, 1868	926,700 37
Expenses, 1868	662,883 09
Net earnings	$ 245,317 28

Showing an increase in gross earnings of $276,693 05 over the previous year, with an increase in the expense of only $19,988 65. The increased net earnings is $265,005 93.

The leading articles transported, compared with the previous year, are as follows:

Crude petroleum	726,800 bbls.
Crude previous year	594,667 "
Increase in crude oil	161,433 bbls.
Refined oil	508,934 "
Refined oil previous year	600,377 "
Decrease in refined oil	86,078 bbls.
Bituminous coal northward	81,295 tons.

An increase of 61,008 tons over the previous year.

Bituminous coal southward, 203,192 tons; a decrease of 5,800 tons over the previous year. The entire tonage both ways was 667,821 tons.

The number of passengers hauled in 1869 was 465,338;; an increase of 102,535 over the previous year.

The increase in freight earning (local) is $160,393,17. The increase in freight earnings (through) is $43,392, 38. Total increase in freight, $203,784, 55.

The increase in passenger traffic (local) is	$66,178 48
The increase in passenger traffic (through) is	6,332 64
Total increase	$72,511 12

Four first class passenger coaches, one baggage car and one mail car were purchased during the year. Four new locomotives were added to the equipment. One first class locomotive was built in the Company's shop, and two more under way will be completed during the year. The Superintendent thinks that the four new freight engines will be required this year to perform the large and increasing business of the Company.

No passengers were killed during the year, and no serious accident occurred to passenger or freight trains. The road was very regular.

After the reading of the Treasurer's and Auditor's reports and the acceptance and approval of all reports, the meeting adjourned,

THE report of the Military Committee on the cadetship frauds promises to be very full in regard to all persons implicated except members of the House. It will contain a recommendation that Gen. Schoepff, who paid Mr. Butler for the appointment of Gen. Tyler's son, be required to resign his position as an Examiner in the Patent Office. With a greater sense of propriety than he was credited with, Gen. Schoepff has already resigned and retired from the public service. The report will insist on the trial by a Naval Court of Commander Upshur, for his alleged complicity in the frauds. The examination of Assessor Elliot, of Philadelphia, is also urged. And, finally, the report will recommend the dismissal of all cadets at West Point and Annapolis who were appointed from districts in which they did not reside. All this is very well as far as it goes; but the whole inquiry has come to a "most lame and impotent conclusion." Congressmen would better punish their own huckstering members before hunting their tools out of the Patent Office, or wrecking revenge upon the lads at West Point.

TO THE old statement that the negro is too lazy to work, no better answer can be made than the statistics this day published by the Freedman's Savings Bank of Washington city. Four years ago it was taking in less than $1,000 a day in deposits; the past year it has averaged over $14,000 a day. In March, 1866, it had $199,283 in its vaults; in March, 1870, $1,657,006. Of the 26 cashiers at its various branches, 18 are colored men. Its largest branch is at New Orleans, and the next largest at Vicksburg.

IT is said that thirty-five Senators have declared themselves opposed to the ratification of the San Domingo treaty. This creates quite a sensation in diplomatic circles.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
Cognac Brandy, | Sherry Wine,
Old Otard Brandy, | Port Wine,
PINET CASTILLON & CO'S very old COGNAC
Madeira Wine, | Claret Wine,
Catawba Wine, | Mustard Wine,
Special Pure Grape Wines; also English and Scotch Ales, Moors & Sons', Younger's, Campbell's, Aspy's, Ross & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and sixth, (old St. Clair streets, for the finest c gars in the city. Imported and wholesale of all kinds sold lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner Penn and Sixth, (old St. Clair) streets.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.
The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and while we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the action of which is very little more than of every ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and bring the case of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.
How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Rupture or ruptures who did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.
There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the best source for sound and approved advice. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheap st, not only in regard to hernia, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.
A good truss surrounds a community where a displacement like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and need say that we ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?
Trusses and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Surgical Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.
Attendant on ladies.

SINKING SLOWLY.
Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as sudden as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested, it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, which is the effect of the slow but certain poison of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the speechless of premature decay, and the opposite side of depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilarant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its basis is entirely vegetable, and its action rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties are of a permanent nature. The healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is revived, the digestive powers restored, and assimilation are quickened, the quality of blood, the secretions become more natural, and sleep, refreshing by its calm repose, apparently little the worse of the service.
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The report closes by returning thanks to the assistants of the Engineer for their ability and efficient services.
J. J. Lawrence, Esq., Superintendent, presented his annual report, from which we make the following extracts:

NOTICES.
YOUNG MEN'S
MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
The Library will be closed on SATURDAY EVENING, March 26th, at 10 o'clock, and remain closed until after removal into new building. Due notice will be given in the daily papers of the reopening. Until April 1st, books may be returned at the present location; and all persons having books belonging to the Association are requested to return them, if practicable, by that date, for the purpose of new classification.
By order of the Directors,
mh23:v66 A. H. LANE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, Pa., March 24, 1870.
ELECTION FOR SEVEN
DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 43 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.
JAS. H. RIDDLE,
Cashier.
mh24

THE ANNUAL MEETING
of the IRON CITY LAND ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 103 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting all business which may be presented.
GRAHAM SCOTT, Secretary. M. BROWN Treasurer.
mh21:v15

THE ANNUAL MEETING
of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ANTHRACITE COAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 3009 WEST FOURTH st., Cincinnati, O., on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
mh21:v3 T. W. YARDLEY, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT AND SIX DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the Banking House, No. 209 Beaver avenue, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
THOS. E. UPDIKE, Cashier.
ALLEGHENY, March 12, 1870. mh14:d10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO
OWNERS OF STEAMBOATS.
PROPOSALS will be received up to the 1st day of APRIL, at the office of the undersigned, No. 4 DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Seventh street, for the transportation of FIFTY THOUSAND BARRELS OF REFINED OIL from this city to Benwood, between this date and July 1st.
J. T. STOCKDALE.
mh23

PAVING, &c.
McNAUGHER & CO.,
No. 271 Sandusky St., Allegheny
CONTRACTORS FOR
Stone and Brick Paving.
Curb Stone furnished and set. Grading and Cellar Digging. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Postoffice address, Allegheny city, Pa. mh21:v61wFM

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
Ja25:66 146 Grant street.

NEW
MAPLE SYRUP.
A choice article, put up in one gallon jugs, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,
mh23 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 75c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 18 3-4c., White Damask Towels---a great bargain.
At 12 1-2c., Yard Wide Unbl'd Sheeting
At 12 1-2c., Yard-wide Soft Finish Muslin.
At 37 1-2c., 6-4 Table Linen, a good bargain.
At 5c., Short Lengths of Calicos.
At 6 1-4c., Good Dark Calicos.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 25c., yard-wide Colored Poplins, very cheap.
At 25c., double-width Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37 1-2c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the Season.
At 50c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the season.

GREY FRENCH CORSETS
VERY CHEAP.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY
UPON EXAMINATION
Will be Found to be the Best
AND THE
CHEAPEST YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
This will be Borne Out by
THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
THE EXCELLENCE OF THE 55 MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS EQUIPMENT.
THE PLANS COMPLETED, AND THE MONEY EXPENDED, FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF 40 YEARS.
THE SECURITY AFFORED BY REGISTRY.
THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.
THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.
All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.
We KNOW these bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 CLIFF STREET, New York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 75 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special Agents for the sale of these Bonds.
mh5:u80-4TTH

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
WILL FIND
A Large and Complete Stock of
New Spring Goods,
EMBRACING
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
AND FULL ASSORTMENT
Hosiery and Gloves,
Linen and White Goods,
Embroideries,
Trimmings,
Notions, &c., &c.,
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EX

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lorch, John Floyd.

Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jan16-tf

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

and

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at owners' market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1870.

The market in government securities is very dull, with a disposition to sell on lower quotations from Europe, and the general impression that the funding bill will not pass in a shape to benefit the public credit. There is at present nothing to advance the currency value of bonds except a higher premium on gold, and since this can not last very long, investors will not likely rush in the market to buy.

Gold keeps steady at 112¼, declining occasionally ⅛, and advancing again ⅛, but all indications are favorable to a moderate rise without any fluctuations. 112 may be called the lowest point gold will touch, and any sale at 114 or 115 is, perhaps, the outside figure it can reach. The Government has no interest to depress any more, nor would it be desirable to have any material advance take place. Until importers have to come on the market as purchasers of exchange or gold, the legitimate demand for gold will be light.

Stocks were strong in the morning, but closed dull and heavy at the last board and appeared to favor a general decline, but since nearly all the stocks are more or less clipped, the managers are able to put up prices at pleasure.

Money easy at 8 to 10 per cent for prime paper.

Quotations as received by Fh. R. Mertz: Gold, 112¼; Silver, 110; Eighty-one's, 114; Five-Twenties, 1862, 109⅞; do 1864, 108¾; do 1865, 108¾; do 1865, Consols, 107¼; do 1867, 108½; do 1868, 108¾; Ten Forties, 105¾; Adams Express Company, 61; Merchants' Union Express Company, 10. American Express Company, 37½; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 92¼; Reading, 96⅝; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¼; Pennsylvania Southern, 67½; Pittsburgh, 100¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 107½; Chicago & North Western, 73; Chicago & North Western Preferred 84¾; Erie 28.

EXCHANGE.	Buying.	Selling.
London, per $	9 60	9 60
Paris, per franc	21¾	21¾
Berlin, thaler	81	81
Frankfort, florins	47¾	49½

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 112¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 114; Five-Twenties, 1862, 109¾; do 1864, 108¾; do 1865, 108¾; Ten-Forties, 105½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 107¼; do. do. 1867, 108¼; do. do. 1868, 108¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87½; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112¾; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 23, 1870.

The position of the foreign exchange market, in consequence of its close connection with the price of gold and the foreign trade of the country, is at present of much importance. A short time since one of our leading bankers steadily lowered quotations for sixty days bills, which brought about a heavy decline in the shipments of American securities in cotton and other produce. This started a very bearish feeling among bankers in regard to outside bills, and almost every one was afraid to buy, because they looked for much lower rates, especially on cotton bills. The leading firm noticed drew their own bills with great freedom, and in addition, it is stated, made a million gold paper and placed the same in the market at 5 per cent, per annum. It now leaks out this firm bought heavily on cotton bills at low prices, both here and in the South, while other bankers were quietly waiting for the panic in the Liverpool cotton market and very low rates for cotton bills.

Money market very easy and closed at 3 to 5 per cent. on call; strictly prime business notes 7 to 8 per cent.

It is stated an eastern mill will lose $500,000 and another $100,000 by recent dry goods failures.

Foreign exchange firm; leading bankers ask 109½; less 1-16 for sixty day bills. The supply of cotton and other bills is light. A strong effort has been made to force down gold by reports of the certain passage of the funding bill by both the House, the result being a fall from 112¾ to 112¼, but subsequently the price reached 112¾,—large bids for Treasury gold having strength ened market—closing rates 112¼@112⅝. Last carry over rate 6 per cent. The clearings were $28,000,000. The government sold $1,000,000 at 112 20-100@112 35-100; bids aggregated $6,173,000, running as low as 112¼.

Government bonds barely steady. The Committee on Ways and Means have appointed next Tuesday as the day on which they will hear representatives of National banks on the Funding bill. As a matter of course no action will be taken on the bill until after that time. Coupons of 81, 114@114¼; do 62s, 106@106¾; do. 64s, 81¾@82; do 65s, 83¾@9; do. new, 7¾@ 7¾; do. 67s, 84@84¾; do. 68s 85¾@85¾; 10-40s 94@95.

State bonds firm; Missouris, 92¾; old Tennessees, 69¾; new do., 69¾; old Virginia, 73¾; new do., 71; old North Carolinas, 46¾; new do., 23; Louisiana levee 68, 78¾.

The stock market has been excited and irregular. At morning call prices were about steady, yesterday's figures were about steady. Announcement of a failing After call an announcement of the earnings of the profit of $90,000 in connection with the failure of Northwestern Road p with which the 13½ on it have been closed. The market whole market sympathized and continued subsequently strength ened, when there tinued firm until 3 o'clock, was a break in North Western to 71¾, which weakened the entire list. After the North Western the principal dealings were in Lake Shore and Vanderbilt shares.

Pittsburgh declined to par. Terre Haute was strong at 38 for common and 65 for preferred. There was increased pressure to sell all the leading shares and market closed unsettled and weak at about the lowest prices of the day.

Canton, 65; Cumberland, 28¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32; Quicksilver, 9¼; Mariposa, 7½; do. pref., 17¾; Adams Express, 61; Wells & Fargo, 19½; American Express, 37¾; United States Express, 47; Pacific Mail, 31¾; New York Central, 92¼; do. scrip, 90¾; Erie, 25; do. preferred, 42¾; Harlem, 143½; Reading, 96; Michigan Central, 119¼; Lake Shore, 87¼; Illinois Central, 140; Pittsburgh, 100¾; Northwestern, 71¾; do. preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 120¼; New Jersey Central, 103; St. Paul, 59¾; do. preferred, 71¾; Wabash, 45; do. preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 38; do. preferred, 64; Chicago & Alton, 111¼; do. preferred, 111½; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; C. C. & I. C., 18¾; St. Joe, 105¾; do. preferred, 107; Smith Parmelee, 155.

Boston prices: Hecla, 90; Quincy, 17; Copper Falls, 6¼.

Sub-Treasury balance, gold, $77,154,170; currency, $5,151,499; general balance, $82,404,821.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1870.

The markets, in a general way, are devoid of anything really new or important. The grain trade, although quiet, is somewhat stronger, which is owing, partially at least, to the impression that is gaining strength that prices have about touched bottom, as well as the fact that the offerings are light, both country dealers and farmers being disposed to hold; they take this view of it, while prices in no event can go much lower, the chances are in favor of an advance, though no one expects big prices. The grocery trade is improving, the volume of business having increased considerably within the past week, but under the influence of a sharp competition, margins are very much reduced. Compared with last week, prices have still further declined, and sugars, molasses and syrups are now as cheap here relatively, as in the east. Provisions trade continues slow, though the feeling is steadier than it has been, but the demand is light. Butter, eggs, and produce generally, is steady with a fair demand and prices are pretty well sustained.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 4; refined, 4¼@4½. Pearl, 9@9½; Pots, 7½.

APPLES—Light supply and rather quiet but unchanged; $2.50@3.50 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for prime and choice, but common and medium is very abundant and very dull. Prime to choice 35@38 and even 40.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged, at $1.85 @2 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3.75. No. 3, $4.50; No. 4, $5.00; No. 5, $5.50. Carpet Brooms, $6.00@6.50.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is a shade easier, but unchanged. Western Reserve; 16½c; Hamburg, 17c; Ohio Factory 17½c; Ohio Goshen, 18c; New York Goshen, 19c.

CRANBERRIES—Market almost bare. Prime eastern cultivated may be quoted at $24@25 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and cannot be quoted above 90 lbs, in store.

CARBON OIL—Dull and drooping; we now quote standard brands at 23½@ 24 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Market continues very dull and pretty well glutted. We now quote apples at 7@8c per pound. Peaches 8@8½ quarters, 9½@10 for halves, and 18@20 for pared. Blackberries, 12@ 13; pitted Cherries, 28@30.

EGGS Demand fair, but under influence of increased arrivals, prices are barely maintained. 27c may be regarded as the ruling figure, though we did hear of sales having been made at 28.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—Market is dull and unchanged. Receipts light and demand limited and entirely local. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6@6.50 for spring, and $6.50@6.00 for winter. Rye flour, $5.00.

GROCERIES—Trade is more active, the extremely low prices causing buyers to take hold pretty freely, and it begins to look now as if the bottom had been touched. Sugars, syrups and molasses are being sold at eastern prices, less cost of transportation, and we have no hesitation in saying that country merchants can do just as well here as they can in the east. All the leading houses are well stocked with the cleanest grades, and it is safe to infer from the low prices and anxiety to sell, that some of them are anxious to unload, having more stock than they care about carrying.

SUGARS—New Orleans, fair, 10½; good, 10¾; prime, 11¼; choice, 12; Cuba, 10@11; Porto Rico, 10¾@12. Refined: A Coffee, 13¼; B, 13; Extra, C, 12¾; Crushed and Granulated, 14¾.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 78@85c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—Perfection, 55; Silver Drips, 68; White Honey, 75; Golden, 60; Lovering, 62¾.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 19@19½; Prime, 21; Choice, 21½.

RICE—Carolina, 7¼c.

TEA—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,60, G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 6¼; Satin Gloss, 11¼c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,00 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $4,75 per box; Prunes, 14c; Currants 14½c; Valencia Raisins, 18c.

SPICES—Cassia, 55c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 35; Allspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1,40.

BAR LEAD—10½c; Shot, $2,75 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 11¾c; "Oakely's," 10c; Rosin, 4 to 7c; "Globbin's," 12c.

WAX, 9c; Chemical Oil, 8c.

CANDLES—Mould, 13c; Star, 22c.

BI CARB SODA—$6 per 100.

FISH—No. 1 Mackrel, $30 per bbl; No. 2 do, $19; No. 3 do, $16. Lake Herring, $4,25; White Fish, $8,00.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat continue light, and with a fair milling demand the feeling is rather better, though sellers are not quotably lower. Prices for No 1,15 for fair to handle wheat for the most disposed to handle wheat for the reason that there is nothing in it—not even a respectable commission, and this accounts for the small arrivals. We can report sales on wharf, at 73@74c—may be quoted at 78@80, in store. There is rather more inquiry for Oats, both dealers and consumers having an idea that the bottom has been touched, though prices are no higher; we continue to quote at 45c, buying and 45@47c, selling Rye is unchanged; dealers are buying at at 80c, and selling at 83@85c. Very little Barley on market; prime State spring is quoted at 80@85c, and fair to good 90@95c. No. 1 Canada, it is said, can be laid down here at $1,40c.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales from country wagons at $15@20 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,00@6,00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands, quoted at $1,25@1,27 for Extra No. 1, and 85@87 for No. 2.

LIME—Eastern white lime, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1,50@ 1,75 in gallon jugs—jugs included.

ONIONS—Demand more active, and prices better, with sales of prime, at $3 per bbl.

POTATOES—Dull and drooping; sales in store at 40@45 cts per bushel.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennesse quoted at 9@10c.

PROVISIONS—Market steadier, but prices are unchanged. Shoulders, 12 @12½ for plain, and 13@13½ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15@15½ for Ribbed and 16 @16½ for Clear; Sugar Cured Hams, 17 @17½. Lard, in tierces, 14¼@14¾, and in buckets, 15¼@15½. Mess Pork, $27,50@28.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; No. 2, 6¾. Oatmeal, $10,50 per bbl; $5,00 per half bbl.

SEEDS—Clover is quiet and unchanged; dealers are buying at $7,75@8, and selling at $8,25@8,50. Small sales of Timothy seed at 3,25@3,50. Flaxseed $2,15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,80@1,85, in car load lots, and $2 for small lots in store.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1870.

The oil market, notwithstanding there is little or nothing doing, is somewhat firmer, and while there is no material change in prices, there is more inquiry and a stronger feeling. In anticipation of lower freights, refiners are begining to feel the market, and if it was only definitely settled in regard to cheaper freights, there would doubtless be some business, as our manufacturers are anxious to start up their works again. We hear it stated that oil can be shipped to Baltimore via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and from thence to Philadelphia, *thirty five cents per barrel cheaper* than by the present route over the Pennsylvania Central.

CRUDE.

Crude, already intimated, is firmer with more inqury, but without quotable change. March is quoted at 11¾ bid, with a rumored sale at 11¾. Seller June to August, each month, $5 at Oil City; buyer all year, 14¾.

REFINED.

Sale 500 each May to December at 29, March, 26½; May to October, 28¾ bid; June to December, 29 bid; August and September, 29 bid; buyer all year, 30¼ bid, 31 asked.

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R. REG.

Stal Oil Works 532, on account O. C. O. R R.; Penn Oil Works 480, on account E. H. Long; W. McClutchen 80, or account R. J. Nicholson; Jas. Wilkins 80, on account Fox & Funk; A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Barlo.

Total.....1,252 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 50 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philada.

Fawcett, L. & S. 450 bbls ref. oil to Fawcett, L. & S., Philadelphia.

W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bro. 410 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin Co., 50 bbls tar to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philada.

Total.....910 bbls.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The market is less active, but prices are without any quotable change. Woolen goods are in ample supply and depressed. Enough cotton fabrics are held with rather more firmness, especially prints and printing cloths, but holders at present are not disposed to pay higher rates, and notwithstanding the advance of raw material they will be difficult to establish.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton heavy and lower with sales 1,200 bales at 22½c for middling uplands. Flour dull, and declining at $4,40@4,55 for superfine State western, $4,60@5,40 for extra State, $4,55@5,50 for extra western, $5,70@6,20 for white wheat extra, $4,75@6,00 for round hoop Ohio, $5@6,00 for extra St. Louis, and $6,10@8,00 for good choice do. Rye flour heavy at $4,25@5,25. Corn meal: sales of western at $4,20. Whiskey lower: sales 400 bbls western at 92¾ @91, free. Wheat: receipts 17,606 bush; market heavy and a shade lower; sales 68,000 bush at 88@90c for rejected spring; $1@1,01, No. 3 spring; $1,05. No. 2 and Chicago, taken together; $1,05@1,07, No. 2 Chicago; $1,10@1,12, No. 2 Milwaukee; $1,24@1,26, winter red and amber western; $1,45@1,60, white State. Rye quiet and in fair request. Corn: new scarce and a shade firmer at 95@98c, new mixed western; $1, high mixed nearly yellow; $1,01 for new round yellow, $1@1,02 for new yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $1 for inferior old mixed western in store. Oats lower at at 55@57c for western, and 60@62c for Ohio and State. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet, with Cuba at 9¾@9¾c. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 14¾c for crude, and 26¼c for refined. Hops firm at 15@26c for American. Wool quiet, with sales 180,000 lbs at 45@53c for domestic fleece, and 41c for pulled. Leather quiet and unchanged. Coal: domestic quiet at $6@8: foreign dull. Linseed Oil dull at 89@92. Turpentine quiet 46@47c. Sheathing Copper steady 51c. Ingot copper fairly active 19¼c for Tennessee, and 19¾c for Lake Superior. Pig iron quiet and steady $33@37 for Scotch, and $32@35 for American; bar dull and lower $75 for refined English and American; sheet dull at $11 @12 gold for Russia. Nails quiet 4¾@ 4¾c for cut, 6c clinch, and 23@29c horse shoe. Pork firmer: 900 bbls $26,12½ for mess, $19@20 25 for prime and $21,75 @22 for prime mess; also sales 1,700 bbls mess seller April and May at $26@26.55. Beef steady, with sales 300 bbls at $10@ 15 for new plain mess and $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef steady, with sales 100 tcs at $24@28 for prime mess and $27@30 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet, with sales 140 bbls at $28@ for new. Cut Meats firm, with sales 400 pkgs at 10¾@12c for shoulders and 14½ @15¼c for hams. Middles quiet, with sales 212 boxes at 12¾@12¾c for Cumberland cut, 13¾c for short ribbed, 14¼c for long clear and long: sales of cut hams on private terms. Lard firmer, with sales 575 tcs at 13¾@14¾c for steam and 15@15¾c for kettle rendered; also 250 tcs steam seller April at 14¾c. Butter steady: sales 1450 firkins 26c for regarded as the ruling figure, though we did hear of sales having been made at 28.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5c lower on common and medium. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower. Corn firm, with sales 41,000 bush at 95@96c for mixed western; 1,07 for No. 2 Chicago, $1,08@1,12 for No. 2 Milwaukee and $1,23@1,26 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal at 95@98c. Oats dull and heavy at 59@57c for western, and 60@61c for Ohio. Corn firm at 96@98c for new mixed western. Pork quiet at $26@26,25 for mess.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton quiet and lower, and middlings not wanted at over 21c. Hemp dull at $1,50@1,60 for undressed and $2,20@2,50 for dressed. Flour, sales fall superfins at $4@4,10, extra at $4,20@4,40 and choice and fancy family $5,75@6,60. Wheat dull; No 2 spring 75@83c, No 2 red fall $1@1,02, prime $1,05 and do Louis, and $1,10@1,12 Corn; mixed 77@78c, prime white 80@88c and all sacked white in bulk 70c. Oats—sales at 43@45c bulk, 51@53c sacked. Rye steady at 76@80c. Mess pork firmer at $26,25@28,50. Dry Salt meats firmer at 9¾c shoulders; 13¾c clear rib, and 14¾c clear sides. Bacon—shoulders 10½c, clear rib sides 14¼@15c, clear sides 15¼@15¾c. Common to fair Louisiana sugar 9½@11¾c; prime to choice 11¾@12¾c. Coffee firmer at 20@ 23c for common to choice. Molasses dull at 40@60c. Whisky quiet at 92@93c.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Flour unchanged and dull, extra at $4,60@4,75, family $5@5,20. Wheat unchanged and quiet at $1,06@1,09. Corn unchanged at 73@74c. Oats dull at 49@53c. Rye scarce; sales at 85@89c. Barley 95c@ $1,10 and dull; demand very light. Pork tending middling 21c. Tobacco in fair demand; sales 75 hhds at $4,30@22,25 Whisky closed buoyant and sold at 93c for old process and 91@92c for patent process. Mess Pork quiet and held at $26,50. Bulk meats firm but is quiet at 9¾@9¾c for shoulders, 14c for sides, and 15¾@ 14¾c for clear rib and clear do. Bacon quiet, shoulders 12½c; sides 15c, and 15½c for rib and clear; sugar cured hams 15@18c. Petroleum at 26@28c for refined. Sugar dull at 10@10¾c for New Orleans. Coffee 17@22c and steady. Beef cattle scarce at $4,50 gross. Hogs scarce at $6@6,75.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Flour, spring extra $5,50. Wheat quiet at at 83¾@85c for No 1 and 74¾c for No 2, closing at 74¾c this afternoon the close steady and active at 75¼@75¾c cash and seller April, and 80c bid seller May. Corn quiet, closing at 72¼@72¾c for No 2 and 63@65c for no grade. Oats quiet and weaker, closing at 37¾c for No 2. Rye quiet, closing at 75¾c for No 2. High wines dull, 94@95c. Provisions firmer and more active, closing at $25.25 for mess pork, 14@14¼c for lard, 9c for dry salted shoulders, 12c for rough sides, 13c for short rib middles loose. Receipts for the last twenty-four hours: 4,033 bbls flour, 12,970 bush wheat, 9,080 bush corn, 27,787 bush oats, 677 bush rye, 4,000 bush barley, 6,097 hogs. Shipments: 4,808 bbls flour, 18,883 bush wheat, 21,490 bush corn, 5,185 bush oats, 3,809 bush rye, 1,159 bush barley, 3,564 hogs.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—Flour steady for country brands: white XX $5,75@ 6,25; red do, $5@5,25; amber do, $6@5.50. spring do, $4,75@5,25. Buckwheat flour dull at $5,50@6,00. Corn: no receipts; market firmer and 2c better, with sales new at 88c. Oats: no receipts; market firmer with 48c offered for No 1 State. Rye steady. Barley dull and held at 83c@$1 for State and Canada. Petroleum: firmer feeling but quiet and nominal at 24@24½c; crude steady at $5,56 per barrel.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Cotton dull and lower, with middlings at 21c. Flour: extra family $5. Grain firm; red wheat $1,10, white $1,20; corn 93c; oats 63c; rye 90c. Prime sugar 12½c. Prime molasses 75c. Sales of tobacco liberal at full prices. Provisions firm, with a limited demand. Mess pork $27. Bacon: shoulders 11c, clear rib 15c, clear sides 16c. Bulk shoulder 10c, clear rib 14c, clear sides 14½c. Lard: primetierce 15. Hams: sugar cured packed 18½c. Whiskey raw is a little firmer, and held at 92@93c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Flour $4,37@4,50 for super, and $5@6,25 for extra. Rye 95@98c. Corn steady at 90@ 91c for yellow and 92@93c. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum steady, with crude at 19½c, and refined 29c. Whisky dull at $1@1,01.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Wheat: prime $1 28@1 30. Corn: yellow 93@94c, white 92@93c. Oats dull and heavy at 52@53c. Rye steady at $2@2,02. Provisions steady. Mess pork $26 50@27. Rib sides 14¾@15c, clear sides 15¾@16c, shoulders 11¾@12c, hams 19@20c. Whisky quiet at 98@99c.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady, 84c for No 1, 78¾c for No 2. Oats steady, rates of No 2. Corn firm, 58c for new. Rye firmer, 70c for No 1 fresh. Barley steady, 70c for fair, delivered.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—Cotton dull and nominal, 22¾c; receipts 465 bales, exports 167 bales. Flour steady, $4,50. Corn dull, 60@62c. Hay $26@27. Bran $26. Pork $27,50. Lard 14¾@15¾c. Bulk shoulders 10c, sides 14¾c.

NASHVILLE, March 23.—Cotton dull; low middling at 19c, good to ordinary at 18c; stock, 5,460 bales.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cattle remain firm at last quotations and sell quickly. The arrivals were 1,400 head, a few of them very fine, of 10 cwt, and sold at 17c. Old dry cows sell at 7@8c, and good steers sold at 10@16½c and the best lot at 18c. Ohio Durhams, 9¼ cwt, brought 16@17c; 50 Illinois, 7¾ cwt good, 14¾@16½c; 80 head, 6 cwt, thinnish, 14c, 10 dress 56 lbs per cwt; 100 Missouri, 6¾ cwt, at 14 @15c. Sheep retain the late high prices and sell quickly; poor culls at 6¾c; fair 80 lbs sheep 7½@8c, and prime 90 lbs at 8¼c; a lot of 160 33 lbs Penns. sold at 9c; a car of 96 lbs State at 8¾c, with a car of coarse 89 lbs Indiana at 7c. Indications point towards a decline. Arrival 14 cars, 3660. Hogs are selling at 12¼@ 12¾c, and not very firm; 15 cars arrived to-day, but none selling alive.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Hogs moderately active at $8,20@8,75 for common to good, $7,50@7,87½ for extra shipping steers.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 23.—2 cars bone, Everson, P & Co; 3 cars ese ore, Bryan & Co; 9 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 2 do core, W Clark; 1 do lls do Rees, G & D; 1 do do, Jones & L; 3 do do ore, Graff, B & Co; 1 do lumber, C A Mundorf, 1 do do, R A Clark & Co; 100 tar bbls, Lockhart, F & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schoemaker & L; 175 bgs barley, W J Meek; 60 bbls oil, J Spear; 19 g bidns, M Delange; 7 sks wool, Springer, H & Co; 60 bbls beans, 25 do peas, 10 bxs cheese, J A Graff; 42 bdls handles, Whitmore, W D & Co; 25 bxs hware, Secomb & Co; 25 do o w, Fahnestock & Co; 10 kgs p barley, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 bbls, H half do p barley, Arbuckles & Co; 6 bbls onions, 9 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 3 bbls apples, 1 keg eggs, Meanor & H; 94 bales hay, Rose & E; 4 bbls d apples, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 30 do apples, Woodworth & D; 12 do do, 1 do eggs, H Rea Jr.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 23.—35 tcs lard, W H Howard & Co; 2 pkgs butter, P Duff & Son; 17 bbls bone coal, Seward & Emerson; 1 car barley, Spencer & McKay; 350 bxs cheese, owner; 10 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 9 do do, Frazier, M & Co; 248 doz shovel handles, Spencer & Bakewell; 75 bbls, 100 sks flour, Shomaker & Langenheim; 5 pkgs butter, 4 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 400 sks barley, Pier, Dannals & Co; 60 bdls broom handles, McElroy & Co; 6 bales upholstery, A Milliken & Co; 5 bbls onions, Woodworth & D; 306 bgs barley, Gangwich & Co; 55 bbls crude oil, Spear & Co; 1 bbl blackberries, 7 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 2 bbls glue, W Fleeces & Son; 6 sks rags, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 bbl tallow, H Rea Jr; 18 sks potatoes, Meanor & Harper; 2 bbls eggs, Deemer & Detwiler; 12 bxs matches, Haworth & C; 1 car staves, M P Adams & Bro.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 23.—1 car m feed, W H Nantkor; 100 bbls flour, J E Hess; 25 do do, 60 bgs do, Lankamp & R; 12 bbls eggs, 4 tubs butter, W H Graff; 3 bbls do, P G Craighead; 27 bgs fruit, 53 bbls h wines, Shipton & W; 2 bbls eggs, 2 kgs butter, Head & M; 15 pkgs furniture, J W Woodwell; 4 cars wheat, R T Kennedy; 1 car staves, Basting & D; 50 bbls flour, R D Clark; 3 tcs tobacco, A Schaub; 1 car s iron, Jones & L; 1 car lumber, J D Odell; 1,849 bdls paper, D R Herron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 23.—65 cars coal, Kier, Foster & K; 48 do do, Armstrong, D Co; 18 do do, Coleman R & Co; 9 doz brooms, 2 sks seed, E Heazleton, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, Paul & G; 2 cars rye, D Wallace; 2 bbls eggs, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 128 sks oats, Scott & G; 2 cars metal, J Moorhead; 3 rolls leather, Graham & S; 1 car metal, McKnight & Co; 2 do barley, Spencer & M.

ALLEGHENY STATION March 23.—1 car millfeed, M Steel & Son; 1 do mall, Guckenheimer & Bro; 48 sks flour, W Sanders; 7 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 4 do metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do do, Spang, C & Co; 1 do cabbage, A Frew; 130 bgs barley, 60 do rye, 9 do oats, J Rhodes & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Langenheim; 2 cars lumber, L Walters & Son; 16 bbls apples, John Herbert.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 23.—1,000 bgs wheat, W McK ee & Co; 7 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 6 bgs clover seed, S Ewart & Co; 1 bbl tallow, C A Boucher; 4 pkgs flaxseed, B L Fahnestock & Co; 1 car metal, John Moorhead; 1 car sand, Meiling & Estep; 1 bx cheese, Head & Metzgar.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO., March 23.—1 bbl eggs, A Ames; 32 bales hay, 52 bgs corn, 50 bbls onions, 79 sks oats, A S Carlisle; 10 bgs, Horne; 1 bbl apple butter, 5 bbls apples, Bissell & C; 3 bbls eggs, 2 do onions, 10 kgs butter, 6 pkgs molasses, 2 bxs sugar, H Reed; 11 bbls flour, 75 do apples, Jacob Cron; 8 bbls do, J A Grove; 30 sks oats, S Bayard; 3 sks rags, Atwell & Lee; 3 bbls onions, M W Kelly; 42 bbls cloverseed, J F Beckham; 2 bbls sugar, Watt, L & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Carter, McG & Co; 50 bxs window glass, Alex King; 24 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 12 sks rags, R Currie; 225 do do, H Schimertz; 40 bbls apples, M W Kelly; 42 bbls whisky, A Kirkpatrick & Co.

CINCINNATI PER JUNIATA, March 23 —60 bbls potatoes, Day & Co; 23 chairs, A Milliken & Co, 3 pkgs furniture, Zinkead & A; 52 do do, Berhrend; 12 do do Graff & Co; 2 bbls glue, W Fleeces & Son; 9 bbls cornmeal, J B Conway; 52 bbls potatoes, Voigt, M & C; 3 bxs beef tongues, 6 tcs d beef, F Sellers & Co; 13 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 3 bbls eggs, 2 do apples, A Milliken & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J A Graff & Co; lot sundries, Kidle & Seidle; 2 bbls eggs, S Davol; 20 do apples, 7 pkgs butter, 7 do eggs, Head & M; 50 bbls d peaches, Dilworth, H & Co; 1,310 nail kgs, 308 bbls, I Dickey & Co. 26 bbls oil, E Lare & Co, 6 bales hemp, Vangorder & S; 5 pkgs eggs, 3 do butter, 2 do d apples, 1 sk rags, H Rea Jr; 170 chairs, A Milliken.

FROM WHEELING PER BELLE, March 23.—17 bbls beans, 23 do apples, 8 do onions, Voigt, M & Co; 30 bbls apples, 2 bbls eggs, 1 tub butter, Woodworth & D; 16 sks potatoes, 1 bbl apple butter, W C Armstrong; 26 sks rye, Jos Scott; 62 sks potatoes, Becker & Co; 25 bbls do, 17 do flour, John Arbuckles; 26 bbls do, 17 do flour, 10 do do, 1 bx butter, John Herbert; 12 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, Head & Metzgar; 1 lot lumber, W G Hopper; 20 sks meal, B Fanner; 2 sks wool, J L Marshall.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD mh7 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

No. 3 Wood street, Passenger Agents.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel steamer ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

No. 3 Wood street, Passenger Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The palatial Transboat, ADAMS, Capt. J. W. ANAWALT, Clerk, will leave on SATURDAY, March 26th, for the above and intermediate ports.

For freight and passage apply on board or to mh22 GRHEST & CO., Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR DAVENPORT, DUBUQUE, LA CR SAC, WINONA AND ST. PAUL, WITHOUT TRANSHIPPING.—The splendid side-wheel steamer PHIL SHERIDAN Capt. E. V. HOLCOMBE, will leave on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to mh22 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or R. C. GRAY, No. 94 Water St. mh19

MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR FORT BENTON AND THE MISSOURI RIVER.—The new and splendid steamer FAR WEST, Capt. A. B. COULSON, will leave, the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, March 26 h.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COLLINS, mh12 GHREST & PORTER, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

OFFICIAL.

PITTSBURGH.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Water Committee Room, where all information can be had, until APRIL 4th, to furnish FERRULES for one year.

mh18 JOSEPH FRENCH, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, March 16, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until MARCH 24, 1870, for the erection of the Bridge Abutments on STONES, for keeping the Roads in his district in repair during the year 1870. Bids must be made out for each district separately. Any further information can be obtained by calling at this office.

mh16 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of Opening of Atwood Street.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment list made by the viewers in the opening of Atwood street has been filed in my office for collection; that if said assessments are not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, liens will be filed in my office against the properties assessed, with interest, costs and fees, and the same collected by legal process.

J. F. S

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

To Let—Rooms.

From the first of April, two well finished rooms suitable for offices, second story front in GAZETTE building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Call at GAZETTE Counting Room, 84 and 86 Fifth avenue.

The Allegheny Aldermen transacted no business yesterday.

The lecture season will close with Gough on Friday night.

There is a talk of removing the Pittsburgh Gymnasium to Library Hall.

The report of City Engineer Davis, in relation to the Allegheny Park, will be found very interesting.

Mayor Callow yesterday sent Freddy Delhi to join his fraternal relative at the Workhouse. Billy was committed the day previous.

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon about four o'clock from box 5, Allegheny Fire Department, was occasioned by the burning out of a chimney on Rebecca street, Fifth Ward. No damage.

Not Captured.—Officers Moon and Dressler, who have been on an extended trip in search of Frankfort, who broke jail in this city some weeks since, returned yesterday, but without their man.

The Allegheny County Teachers' Institute will meet on Monday, April 4th, at 9½ A. M., in the Fourth Ward Public School House, Pittsburgh. All teachers and friends of education are invited to attend.

An individual well soaked with whisky gratified himself and amused bystanders in turning somersaults down the embankment between Washington street and the Pan Handle Railroad, yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Allegheny, of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, which has been out of use for some time past, having undergwent a thorough overhauling, was tested last evening on Liberty street and found to be again in good working order.

The man Walker arrested by Mayor Callow's police on suspicion of stealing a roll of carpet from a store on Ohio street, had a hearing yesterday morning, which resulted in his discharge from custody, there being no evidence against him.

The last sermon preached by Bishop Thomson in Pittsburgh was that before the pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College, about four years ago. Many who were present that day will remember the wonderful beauty and power, and impressiveness of the dicourse.

One of Their Tricks.—Canvassers employed in selling sewing machines, in speaking of Singer's improved machine, describe Singer's old manufacturing machine a different article altogether. Don't believe them, but call at No. 20 Sixth street (late St. Clair), and satisfy yourselves. The "Singer" does not require canvassers to sell it.

Severe Fall.—A painter by the name of Neal fell from the second story window of a residence on Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, on Tuesday afternoon, and sustained a severe fracture of his right arm and leg. A physician in the vicinity was called and relieved the unfortunate man to some extent, and he is now doing as well as could be expected.

Committed.—Henry Barton, of whom we discovered a day or two since, was before the Mayor yesterday for a hearing in the case of larceny, in which John Taylor was prosecutor, and also in the case of abandonment, in which one of his wives, Ida Barton, was the prosecutor. In default of bail he was committed for trial in both cases.

A Relic.—A relic of "ye olden time" was handed us yesterday morning by Mr. Samuel Nixon, of Scott township. It consisted of a number of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE bearing date of 1787, (just six months after it had been started.) Mr. Nixon says it fell from the back of an old mirror upon its accidental breaking. The paper had changed from a light to a dark color by time, yet was still readable.

William Bain and John Black were committed to jail yesterday on a charge of burglary and larceny preferred by Mary Ann Herron on the 27th of November last, against the above parties charging them with breaking a lock and entering the house of Miller, and since then it has been hushed until a few days ago it broke out, when the parties had a hearing and were committed.

The Drums and fifes for the Pittsburgh Zouave Drum Corps arrived yesterday. The instruments are spoken of as being of the very best; the drums are brass and the flies german silver. The corps is under the leadership of Samuel Heflet, with Hawdon Marshall as drum major. Should the weather be favorable they will parade over some of the principal streets this evening. The boys did fair to excel anything we have heretofore had in the martial music line. We wish them success.

Before Alderman McMaster's Charles H. Simons made oath yesterday, charging Frick, Mrs. Frick and Lottie Creich with assault and battery and also with interfering with him in the discharge of the duties of his office. Simon, being a constable, visited Frick's house to serve a writ on him, when the defendants laid hands on him to the detriment of their holding him while the third party dealt out their wrath on the officer with a broomstick; to all of which the officer made oath, and the alderman issued a warrant for the arrest of the disturbers of the peace.

Sociability Unparalleled.—Sarah Mitchell is an individual of color who from time to time gladdens the hearts of the people of the Seventh ward by her appearance among them, making herself very much at home in each household. Sarah very kindly visited the residence of Mr. Henry Dickinson a few days ago, Mrs. D. being unwell, her clothing was appropriated by our sable friend, who, thinking the new dress added much to her appearance, made ready for her departure, but was interfered with by an officer of the law, who brought her before Alderman Shore, where she was fined ten dollars and committed for thirty days on a charge of vagrancy.

Bellevue Temperance League.

A large and interesting temperance meeting was held on Tuesday evening, March 22d, in the Church at Bellevue. The proceedings were enlivened by some excellent singing by the Bellevue Philharmonic Society, and after the delivery of able addresses by Rev. G. Westfall, of Birmingham, Walter Glass, of Allegheny, and Hugh M. Bole, Esq., of Bellevue, a Temperance League was organized and the following gentlemen elected as its officers: *President*, Burgess Claney; *Vice President*, Rev. E. McGregor; *Treasurer*, R. Straw; *Secretary*, C. Kennseton; *Committee*—W. Miller, March Hemminge, H. M. Bole, H. Williams, W. H. Whitehead, J. J. East, H. S. Butler, J. Huckle, and John Gregg.

COLLEGIATE.

The U. P. Seminary—Closing Exercises by the Graduating Class,

Last evening the closing performances of the graduating class of the U. P. Theological Seminary, occurred at the Rev. Dr. Pressly's Church, Union avenue, Allegheny. There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion, and the exercises were of an interesting character. Rev. R. H. Pollock presided, and after devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Kelso, an able and instructive address on the "Necessity for Theological Institutions" was delivered by Mr. A. G. Wallace, one of the Board of Directors of the Seminary. Mr. R. M. Young, one of the graduating class, then delivered an oration on "Truth and Error," followed by W. F. Miller with a dessertation on "The key which unlocks the Secrets of History." Both orations were delivered in an effective and commendable style and reflected the highest credit on the mental culture and ability of the orators.

Rev. Dr. Pressly then in a few brief and appropriate remarks, peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, presented each of the graduates with a copy of the Holy Scriptures. The students receiving the gifts were A. G. Henry, R. G. Young, W. F. Miller, J. A. McKee and J. P. Sharp.

The audience was then dismissed with the benediction.

Immediately after the separation of those in attendance, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the pastor's study, when a resolution was passed expressing the highest gratification at the management of the institution and the general prosperity which had marked its course during the past session. The young gentlemen who have thus left the Seminary are all spoken of as students of promise, who are expected to reflect honor and credit upon their beloved *Alma Mater*.

THE ALLEGHENY PARK.

A Year's Review—What Has Been Done What is Proposed for the Future—A Readable Report.

Those who are interested in the Allegheny Park (and who is not in this vicinity?) will find the following report of City Engineer Davis, a readable and very interesting document. It tells all about the work, and in such a method as will make it attractive to every reader:

To the Park Commissioners of the City of Allegheny:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to your instructions I hereby present a statement of the amount of work done and money expended on Park construction for the year 1869.

The close of this year, the second in the history of the Park improvement, has marked a very decided change in the appearance of the Commons, and also an equally decided one in the feelings of the people with regard to the utility or feasability of such a work.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The work accomplished during the season was large and of a varied character, embracing surging of grounds, making roads and walks, digging lakes, laying water, gas and draining pipes, constructing fountains and planting trees.

A large proportion of it is underground and not perceptible to the eyes of the public, but is essentially necessary to the protection and proper maintenance of the place.

The early part of the season was very backward and unpropitious. It was well on in May before any show was made in the year's operations.

The work of 1868 consisted principally of grading and fencing and consequently the new year opened with but little done towards the development of the plan of improvement.

During the year the grounds and walks of the North and East Commons north of Ohio street, were shaped and finished and also the triangular portion of the West Commons, between Ridge avenue and Ohio street, together with portions of other grounds.

The laying of pipe for water and gas supply, and for drainage purposes, was also laid, and considerable work done on construction of four sluices.

The length of roads and walks made during the year was five and five-tenths (5 5-10)miles. These were of varying widths, from six (6) to thirty five (35) feet, and were formed of rubble stone and gravel.

For walks the formation grade was made generally one (1) foot below the finished surface; upon this grade a layer of from seven (7) to nine (9) inches of rubble stone was placed, well compacted together, and upon this stone from one and a half (1½) to three (3) inches of gravel, and the whole thoroughly rolled with a heavy roller.

The roads were built in a similar manner, but with increased quantities of material. No other description of walk has as yet been attempted.

The asphalt or concrete pavement is preferable in some situations to gravel, especially on steep grades, as it is harder and gives a smoother surface, and is less liable to injury from water. And it has a further advantage in that it effectually prevents the growth of weeds.

There is a difficulty, however, in getting this pavement laid properly, so far it has not been successful, either East or West Park, as will be seen by a visit to Prospect Park. There it was laid under careful supervision, and the best materials were used—the results have been very satisfactory. The walks do not appear to be inflicted by heat, cold, or the heavy traffic upon them, and they are at all times free from dust and from weeds or grass.

9,088 cubic yards of stone were delivered on the walks during the year.

5,856 feet of cast iron water pipe for water supply have been laid and 5,000 feet of lead service pipe for hydrants.

6,345 feet of gas pipe for gas supply have been laid and twenty lamp posts erected.

4,640 lineal feet of drain pipe have been used for drainage purpose.

The city drainage system traverses these grounds pretty generally, which gives opportunities for thorough drainage at small cost.

Drain pipes are laid along the walks, and also through the grounds, to carry off surface accumulations and provide for subsoil drainage where the nature of the ground requires it.

The pipe used was principally cement, and ranged from six (6) to ten (10) inches in calibre.

Catch basins for surface water, with grated tops and with traps to prevent smells, are liberally provided, when there was not likely to be much accumulation of silt, a cast iron chute, made especially for the purpose, with grate, was attached direct to the drain pipe and the brick wall ordinarily used dispensed with.

The lawns are provided with grass drains wherever depressions in the surface occur.

Sixteen (16) ornamental set trees have been provided for the accommodation of visitors, and one hundred (100) more contracted for to be delivered in January.

The planting done was rather limited from the hard weadness of the spring and for the want of suitable stock at hand when the season opened.

Recently there has been such an impetus given to public guardening in all our cities that the nurserymen are in tolerably well drained of their select stock, and good trees and shrubs are more difficult to obtain than formerly. The only way to procure them is to order in advance.

Two hundred and twenty trees of various kinds have been set out, and about the same quantity of shrubs.

LAKES AND FOUNTAINS.

The Lake on West Common, near the railroad, has been excavated and made water tight and the water let in. Its clear sheet of water has afforded much amusement for children during warm weather in boat sailing, and for cold weather its surface has served as a skating park.

The surroundings are yet unfinished.

The large fountain at the northwest corner of Common was completed and put in operation early in the summer, and as it was the first object that gave any life or attraction to the grounds, it was constantly surrounded with admiring visitors throughout the season.

This fountain consists of a circular stone basin fifty feet in diameter and three feet deep, with a rim of heavy cut stone projecting one foot above the lawn. A large grecian vase in marble, six feet in diameter, has been set in the centre on a cut stone pedestal, forms the centre piece, from which the principal jet issues. Sixteen smaller jets are ranged around the inside of the basin at varying distances from the centre and are adjusted to play into the vase.

This fountain throws a vertical jet sixty feet high, which, with the side jets, makes a most beautiful display and resembles a huge transparent conical dish pierced with a crystal shaft and fringed with spray. The plan for the fountain was furnished by Messrs. Mitchell & Grant, of New York, the parties who gave the general design for the lay out of the grounds.

A drinking fountain has been placed in the square west of Federal street; and another on the same principle (with bubbling cup for moutn piece), but with some pretensions as an object of art, has been ordered for the East Commons. The fountain is formed in terra-cotta and represents a boy holding a basin with both hands, in which is placed a bubbling cup. The figure is partly nude and moderately draped and supported by a tree stump; the whole rests upon a sand stone base.

The water is carried upward and downward through the centre of the figure. The height of the figure is four feet and semi-colossal.

The work is from Mr. Isaac Broome, a well known Allegheny artist. The price for the fountain set up is four hundred and fifty dollars.

The fountain shown on the West Common plot near Ridge avenue, has been completed, with the exception of the centre piece.

The fountain is composed of a basin of quarter fott section, twenty-six feet in diameter across the boys and standing two and a half feet above the walk level. The rim is formed of heavy stone (of what is known as Baltic stone), running the full depth of the basin, and molded on the top and outer face, and showing a thickness at the water line of sixteen inches.

The bed of the basin is formed of rubble and concrete two (2) feet thick. The basin has four (4) umbrella gots, one in each bay.

The design of the centre piece is "ovenamance" in style and is formed of cast iron; it consists of a base in the form of a Greek cross, upon which sits a pedestal supporting a basin.

This pedestal and base is relieved by four (4) winged sea horses in half relief, from the mouths of which jets are thrown.

The superstructure of the Fountain is composed of a pedestal on which stands four terminal female figures (Nerides) supporting a basin beaded and fluted with an ornamental border.

The terminal is formed of a water lily from which issues the central jet.

The water instead of flowing equally over the basin is projected from the mouths of ornamental heads placed at intervals around the rim of the basin.

The height of the fountain is twenty-six (26) and the width of the largest basin of centre piece ten (10) feet.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The improvements to be made by the Railway Company are progressing as rapidly as could be expected. The enclosing wall of railroad through West Commons is nearly completed. This will be surmounted with a handsome iron railing.

The plans for iron overhead bridges at street crossings and for stone witch houses have been fully developed, and the work will be entered upon the coming season.

These structures will be made with a view to adornment of the Park, as well as to supply the wants of the road.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to Mr. Fullerton Slataper, the Chief Engineer of the road, for the many courtesies extended, and for the benefit of his opinion when desired on matters connected with the Park improvement.

THE EXPENSES.

Total expended, 1869, $65,879 05.

Amount expended in construction for 1868 and 1869, $107,956 94.

As the work progressed a more accurate knowledge of the peculiar wants to be provided for in such an undertaking was obtained.

Some modification in the general plan suggested themselves, and they have been made.

Where these changes occur they have been incorporated in the plan published with this report.

THE STOCKTON AVENUE PLAN.

On South Common east of Federal street, it will be seen, the plan, as it now stands, contemplates the vacation of Stockton avenue and of giving Church avenue an additional width of twenty feet, and enclosing and improving the area between the street and property lines as a park.

The houses on the north side will be made accessible to the new street by forming steps in front for carriage ways, and connecting these landings with the houses on the north side by walks of easy and symmetrical curves, so arranged as to give some design to the plot and at the same time to conceal their immediate purpose.

The alley east of Federal street is made to extend through the plot, but in such a way as not to convey the idea of a public thoroughfare.

The arrangement for Allegheny gives carriage landings and makes an appropriate spot for water display.

The south side people need a larger street for business purposes. They have no outlet in front of their premises and the proximity of this property to the railroad must always interfere with its use for other than business purposes.

The street as at present are only thirty feet in width, including sidewalks while all streets surrounding the Commons are sixty one feet.

On the north side a wider street would be objectionable as it would attract the general travel in that direction, and would make the abutting property less desirable for residences. It would have the further objection of a very undulating grade. On the south side you would get a regular grade and relieve the property there from some of its present disadvantages.

The city needs street room there and the commons should have it to complete the circuit drive around the grounds.

By this plan the plot can be laid off to good advantage for ornamentation, and at the same time will have the merits of superior accessibility and accommodation to any other method having in view the vacation of one street. Its southern exposure adapts it admirably for the display and growth of flowers and shrubs.

The plot is to be enclosed with a heavy molded curb with iron rail.

THE PAGODA.

On West Commons a small lake and music stand is introduced in the plan, the material excavated from this lake will be thrown up at a point opposite the music stand, and there formed in the summit of this elevation a Chinese pavilion or pagoda, to be used as a music stand, will be erected.

In front of this pavillion, or towards this lake, will be a gravel area, terminating in brick and flanked by stone steps. The water for the lake will enter from this rock work, and will be supplied from the waste of the fountain near by.

The gravel walks skirting the lake will also be made to unite with walks at different points. This will give additional life to the locality, and will be a very attractive spot to children.

The citizens residing in the vicinity generously propose to defray the expense of constructing the buildings by private contributions.

The lay out of the lower part of the East Commons has been changed. The plan, as now shown, it is believed, will give a more natural arrangement for the walks and lots, and a larger degree of convenience to the cross traffic necessary to accommodate.

The disposition of walks shown in plot for West Commons south of the Penitentiary has been made with the same objects in view.

Nothing has yet been done towards the improvement of "Seminary Hill" (the portion south of Ohio street), nor can there be, in the proper way at least, until legislation is secured giving authority to purchase and incorporate the whole crest of the hill which extends west of the Common plot some five hundred feet.

A CONSERVATORY SUGGESTED.

The Park should contain a good conservatory for the growth and bloom of exotic plants. Such a feature would be highly esteemed by all classes and would keep up an interest in the place the year round.

COMPARISONS.

Our grounds are limited, but we have sufficient examples both in this country and in Europe to show that they are sufficiently extensive to afford opportunity for the richest embellishment and for making them popular and profitable places of resort.

Until lately in this country gardening has been confined to large areas, and where squares and places have been improved they were allowed to become neglected, or were fenced out from the sympathies of the public by peculiar municipal management. Lately, however, in cities of Boston, Chicago and St. Louis have turned their attention to this branch of municipal improvement. Boston Garden contains about twenty-four acres, or an area equal to our West Commons. It has a well defined piece of water of some three acres in extent, crossed by a suspension bridge, substantially and artistically built. A spacious conservatory, a beautiful sparkling fountain, and innumerable other works of art, broad sweeping lawns, flowers and plots of flowers.

Union Park, Chicago, only falls short of it in acres, and contains grassy plots, artificial lakes and cascades, stone and rustic bridges, pavillions and arbors.

Lafayette Park at St. Louis is of a similar character, with more natural features and of larger dimensions. This park contains probably thirty acres.

Robinson, in his description of the parks and gardens of Paris, informs us that the small squares, such as the square "De Batlegonlles," about 2,000 yards in extent, the square of the Temple, 5,000 yards, the square of De Hatour 8c. Jacques, about 5,400 yards, and some others, are the most beautiful spots in Paris, and that they are ornamented in an inexpensive manner.

Parc Monceau, described as the richest garden of all, contains only twenty-three acres.

From these instances we see that small plots are capable of being improved so as to make their benefits felt outside of the particular locality in which they happen to be placed.

In a town garden you do not get the diversities of landscape or the realities of rural life that you look for in a suburban park—but you get what is far more valuable to the bulk of the population of a city—that is green fresh scene near their doors where they can see some of the beauties of nature and enjoy them daily, and feel the invigorating influences of pure air and sunshine.

ARTISTIC DECORATIONS.

Our own Park has almost ceased to be regarded as a local improvement. The citizens of the different municipalities now patronize it, and contribute to its adornment, and feel a pride in its advancement.

The citizens of Allegheny county have voted the County Soldiers' Monument a place in its limits.

This work will be commenced at once and will be a prominent feature when completed. The cost is estimated at $35,000.

The Humboldt Memorial Fountain, a contribution of the German citizens of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, is now in process of construction on the grounds. And in addition to these, applications are asking for sites for other objects of art. Its effects already upon the value of real estate in that city, and the stimulus it has given for improvement, is more encouraging than the projectors of the Park could have anticipated or its warmest advocates hoped for.

It is a potent educator of the people, especially of the rising generation, in the development of esthetic taste, and in this direction the influence cannot be overestimated.

The attention of our citizens to the study of subjects relating to art is fast removing the stigma that has long been fastened to them, that they are inseparately wedded to their iron, coal and their workshops.

That this taste is growing is forcibly exemplified in the character of the suburban improvements.

The practical and scientific turn of mind that has been heretofore displayed in the development of our material industries now commences to branch out and encroach upon the domain of art and form examples already given. We are assured that we have all the elements within ourselves of taking as high a rank in the latter as in the former.

Our cities can as well be distinguished centres of taste and refinement as *celebrated* centres of industry.

"BREATHING PLACES."

The first thing we want is breathing places accessible to our overworked people—something that will let some sunshine into the houses of those that are nothing but sooty darkness from year to year—some place to spend a holiday without resorting to the wine shops—places for children to play without freaking the gutters.

Such places we are endeavoring to provide, and as these grounds develop in beauty, and new works of art are introduced, our citizens can resort thither to spend a holiday or leisure hour instead of being compelled to stay within doors or to frequent places of questionable propriety.

The beneficial results are already apparent, and a few years hence our citizens may point with just pride to the elevation of the masses.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. DAVIS,
Superintending Engineer.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

WEDNESDAY, March 23—The cases of U. S. vs. Phineas T. Barbor and Ambrose Henderson, were continued for trial at Williamsport.

In the case of Robert Sloss, reported yesterday, the jury found a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation of mercy. Sentence deferred.

Processes were issued for defendants in the cases of the United States vs. James Bryan, and the United States vs. Fred. Kaiser.

The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. a lot of liquor and tobacco owned by T. S. Hall & Co. This was an action in forfeiture, and has not yet been concluded.

In the bankrupt cr branch R. M. Stephenson and E. W. Durnin were adjudged bankrupts.

Court adjourned until Thursday morning.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—The case of Mackrell vs. Marshall, garnishee, previously reported was resumed and concluded. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $170,00.

The next case taken up was that of the Dollar Saving Bank vs. Elizabeth Jackman, an action on a mortgage for five thousand dollars. The case was tried at a former term of court before Judge Kirkpatrick, and a verdict for defendants. The case was carried up to the Supreme court, when the court below was reversed and a new trial awarded. The defendants allege that the signature to the mortgage was not genuine. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—A case of considerable interest came up in this Court on motion to dissolve a preliminary injunction granted Saturday, by Judge Stowe, in which Mr. William C. Carr was petitioner, and the directors of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh and the contractors for the new bank building about to be erected at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street were respondents. The petitioner, Mr. Carr, who is the owner of a building adjoining the old bank building, and the partition wall between his building and the old bank building is a party wall; that the respondents have commenced the work of demolishing the old building, and propose to remove said party wall, which removal will work serious injury to defendants building, and he asks that they be restrained from demolishing said wall.

T. M. Marshall, Esq., appeared for the petitioner, and M. W. Acheson Esq., represented the respondents. The case was fully and ably argued, both pro and con, and in the course of the argument on the part of the petitioner, a ground plan, or sketch given from Mr. Reed, the Building Inspector, was read, which sets forth that the present party wall will be insufficient for the new building, and that in order to make it sufficient it will be rendered insecure, and work more injury than an entire removal. It is also alleged by the architect that if the wall is not removed it will necessitate an entire change and remodelling of the plan of the new building.

The case of Duncan for use of Hutchinson vs. W. H. Williams, previously reported, was resumed, and had not been concluded when the Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY:

58. McKain vs. Adams.
1. Reed et al vs. Stewart & Co.
59. Page, Zellers & Duff vs. Walter.
41. Sellers vs. Sellers.
42. Hensel vs. Good.
43. Rankin's Ex'rs. vs. O'Neal.
47. B. & L. Ass. of Pittsburgh vs. Kuhl for use of Adair.
49. Snouffer et al. vs. Hamilton.
51. Hopkins and Lazear vs. O'Neil.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Isaac McKinley, previously reported, was resumed. Jury out.

George Anderson, indicted for the larceny of four oil cloth table covers, was arraigned and plead guilty. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of six cents and undergo an imprisonment in the county workhouse for a period of one year.

John Bayne, indicted for the larceny of four revolvers from J. D. Thompson, was arraigned and plead guilty and was sentenced to the workhouse for six months.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew Sturgeon, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of his wife, in which a *nol pros* was entered on Tuesday, Mr. Haines, counsel for prosecutrix, moved to take off the *nol pros* on the ground that it had been entered without the consent of the prosecutrix.

Gen. Blakely, counsel for defendant, stated that he had been informed that the prosecutrix would not appear in the case and was willing to have it settled on payment of costs by the defendant; that he had applied to Judge Sterrett and a *nol pros* had been entered and the costs paid. The Court ordered that the *nol pros* be taken off and the costs paid by defendant refunded.

Conrad Franz, indicted for felonious assault and battery was next placed on trial. The defendant a boy 16 years of age, resides in East Birmingham, in the second story of a house, the third story of which is occupied by Mr. Jas. Heckman, whose son John Beckman, a boy twelve years of age was shot by the defendant. The boy Beckman, alleges that he went down into Franz's room when the latter took a revolver which was hanging against the wall and pointed it at him and fired. The pistol was loaded with powder and paper wad, and the wad struck him on the forehead above the right eye, inflicting a painful though not serious wound.

On cross examination it appeared from the boy's statement that he did not know anything about the shooting only what was told him. He did not see the pistol nor did he see any one shoot.

From the testimony for the defense it appears that the shooting was accidental. The defendant was cleaning the pistol when it was discharged accidentally, the wad taking effect in the boy's head. The defendant took the injured boy to a doctor and had his head dressed. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Frank Shaffer, indicted for the larceny of a steamboat anchor, John L. McKane prosecutor. A Mr. Fawcett purchased an old anchor which had been lying on the bank of the Monongahela river near Soho for over a year, which, it was alleged, the defendant took and sold. He admitted at the time of the arrest that he had taken the anchor, and said that he sold it to buy bread for his family, who were starving. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. In consideration of the facts in the case the Court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of six cents and undergo an imprisonment of five days in the county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Jack Bonner, John Bonner, James Forker, Andrew Bornland, Ed. Boyle and Maurice Campbell, indicted for riot, Evan Rolland prosecutor.

It is alleged that on Sunday, the 18th day of January, the defendants came to the residence of the prosecutor at Six Mile Ferry and raised a disturbance, attacking prosecutor and his family. Mr. Rowland and his family succeeded in getting inside the house and bolting the door, when defendants, it is alleged, made an attack upon the house and tried to break the door open. The prosecutor is a Protestant Irishman and the defendants are Catholics, which was the cause of the difficulty. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

1 Com.	vs	Andrew Sturgeon (2cases).
1 1	"	Abraham R. Tilmas.
185	"	James Gest.
128	"	Wm. Rogkain.
123	"	George Muckler.
129	"	Thomas Fleming.
155	"	John Millbach.
156	"	Barnard Farrell.
157	"	John Street.
158	"	Henry Schield.
159	"	Wilhelm Iroasse.
53	"	Caroline Schubert,
164	"	Kate Walters.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Falling of the Brick Cornice of a Three Story Building on Diamond Alley—A Man Probably Fatally Injured and a Horse Killed.

An accident of a very singular nature and which will in all probability result in the death of Isaac Thompson, a dray man, ocenrred at Patterson's livery stable, on Diamond alley, about three o'clock yesterday. At the time stated Mr. Thompson, who drives for Postlier, Nelson & Co., shovel manufacturers, was passing along Diamond alley with his horse and dray, perfectly unconscious of any impending danger, and when in front of Patterson's livery stable, a three story brick building with a heavy cornice, a fire wall which extended some four feet above the roof, the entire portion of the wall above the roof, the full width of the building, fell into the alley, completely burying the unfortunate man and his horse and dray in the *debris*. The fall was so sudden that persons passing on the opposite side of the street knew nothing of it until the bricks struck the ground.

Officers Sarber and Garber, who narrowly escaped with their lives, having scarcely passed the building when the mass of brick and mortar fell on the ground over which they had just passed, with a crushing weight, turned, and seeing the man and horse and cart buried in the *debris*, hastened to extricate the man from the pile of bricks and mortar under which he lay. When taken out he evinced but little if any signs of life. He was carried into the Mayor's office and Dr. Lockwood sent for, who examined the man's injuries. His injuries are of a very serious nature, and will, in all probability, prove fatal. His left leg is broken below the knee, his skull fractured in several places, and there were a number of severe contusions on his head. After the Doctor commenced the examination the injured man returned to consciousness, and evinced signs of great suffering. His injuries were dressed, after which he was removed to his residence. The injured man is about forty years of age, and is the father of a family of children. The horse was so severely injured as to be beyond the possibility of recovery, and was shot.

The cause of the accident is unexplained. The wall was thought to be perfectly secure. Mr. Patterson had once employed men and the fire boys to remove the loose bricks from the top of the wall to prevent further accident, and the alley was blockaded to prevent persons from passing until such time as the place should be considered safe.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Tuesday March 22d, 1870:

[illegible]

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett and Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—A case of considerable interest came up in this Court on motion to dissolve a preliminary injunction granted Saturday, by Judge Stowe, in which Mr. William C. Carr was petitioner, and the directors of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh and the contractors for the new bank building about to be erected at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street were respondents. The petitioner, Mr. Carr, who is the owner of a building adjoining the old bank building, and the partition wall between his building and the old bank building is a party wall; that the respondents have commenced the work of demolishing the old building, and propose to remove said party wall, which removal will work serious injury to defendants building, and he asks that they be restrained from demolishing said wall.

T. M. Marshall, Esq., appeared for the petitioner, and M. W. Acheson Esq., represented the respondents. The case was fully and ably argued, both pro and con, and in the course of the argument on the part of the petitioner, a ground plan, or sketch given from Mr. Reed, the Building Inspector, was read, which sets forth that the present party wall will be insufficient for the new building, and that in order to make it sufficient it will be rendered insecure, and work more injury than an entire removal. It is also alleged by the architect that if the wall is not removed it will necessitate an entire change and remodelling of the plan of the new building.

The case of Duncan for use of Hutchinson vs. W. H. Williams, previously reported, was resumed, and had not been concluded when the Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY:

58. McKain vs. Adams.
1. Reed et al vs. Stewart & Co.
59. Page, Zellers & Duff vs. Walter.
41. Sellers vs. Sellers.
42. Hensel vs. Good.
43. Rankin's Ex'rs. vs. O'Neal.
47. B. & L. Ass. of Pittsburgh vs. Kuhl for use of Adair.
49. Snouffer et al. vs. Hamilton.
51. Hopkins and Lazear vs. O'Neil.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Isaac McKinley, previously reported, was resumed. Jury out.

George Anderson, indicted for the larceny of four oil cloth table covers, was arraigned and plead guilty. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of six cents and undergo an imprisonment in the county workhouse for a period of one year.

John Bayne, indicted for the larceny of four revolvers from J. D. Thompson, was arraigned and plead guilty and was sentenced to the workhouse for six months.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew Sturgeon, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of his wife, in which a *nol pros* was entered on Tuesday, Mr. Haines, counsel for prosecutrix, moved to take off the *nol pros* on the ground that it had been entered without the consent of the prosecutrix.

Gen. Blakely, counsel for defendant, stated that he had been informed that the prosecutrix would not appear in the case and was willing to have it settled on payment of costs by the defendant; that he had applied to Judge Sterrett and a *nol pros* had been entered and the costs paid. The Court ordered that the *nol pros* be taken off and the costs paid by defendant refunded.

Conrad Franz, indicted for felonious assault and battery was next placed on trial. The defendant a boy 16 years of age, resides in East Birmingham, in the second story of a house, the third story of which is occupied by Mr. Jas. Heckman, whose son John Beckman, a boy twelve years of age was shot by the defendant. The boy Beckman, alleges that he went down into Franz's room when the latter took a revolver which was hanging against the wall and pointed it at him and fired. The pistol was loaded with powder and paper wad, and the wad struck him on the forehead above the right eye, inflicting a painful though not serious wound.

On cross examination it appeared from the boy's statement that he did not know anything about the shooting only what was told him. He did not see the pistol nor did he see any one shoot.

From the testimony for the defense it appears that the shooting was accidental. The defendant was cleaning the pistol when it was discharged accidentally, the wad taking effect in the boy's head. The defendant took the injured boy to a doctor and had his head dressed. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Frank Shaffer, indicted for the larceny of a steamboat anchor, John L. McKane prosecutor. A Mr. Fawcett purchased an old anchor which had been lying on the bank of the Monongahela river near Soho for over a year, which, it was alleged, the defendant took and sold. He admitted at the time of the arrest that he had taken the anchor, and said that he sold it to buy bread for his family, who were starving. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. In consideration of the facts in the case the Court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of six cents and undergo an imprisonment of five days in the county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Jack Bonner, John Bonner, James Forker, Andrew Bornland, Ed. Boyle and Maurice Campbell, indicted for riot, Evan Rolland prosecutor.

It is alleged that on Sunday, the 18th day of January, the defendants came to the residence of the prosecutor at Six Mile Ferry and raised a disturbance, attacking prosecutor and his family. Mr. Rowland and his family succeeded in getting inside the house and bolting the door, when defendants, it is alleged, made an attack upon the house and tried to break the door open. The prosecutor is a Protestant Irishman and the defendants are Catholics, which was the cause of the difficulty. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

1 Com.	vs	Andrew Sturgeon (2cases).
1 1	"	Abraham R. Tilmas.
185	"	James Gest.
128	"	Wm. Rogkain.
123	"	George Muckler.
129	"	Thomas Fleming.
155	"	John Millbach.
156	"	Barnard Farrell.
157	"	John Street.
158	"	Henry Schield.
159	"	Wilhelm Iroasse.
53	"	Caroline Schubert,
164	"	Kate Walters.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Man Found Dead—Coroner's Verdict in Case of S. Todd, Killed at Beaver Falls on the 16th inst.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW BRIGHTON, March 23, 1870.

This morning, a man by the name of J. Funkhouser was found dead near the upper end of the borough. At first there were suspicions that he had been foully dealt with. Coroner Corbus is conducting the inquest, but cannot conclude until to-night. Drs. Stanton and Palmer are holding a *post mortem* examination. They have found alcohol enough in the brain to have produced death. The man was seen intoxicated yesterday and last night.

The following is the Coroner's verdict in the case of Samuel Todd: That he came to his death by injuries received on the 16th day of March, 1870, at or near Beaver Falls station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, by Engine No. 1, Sec. 1st, Train No. 12 striking and running over him and breaking his leg in such a manner as to cause death. And further, the inquest decide that the accident was caused by the neglect of the officers of the road in permitting the Beaver Falls Accommodation Passenger train to deliver their passengers on the switch as that they have to cross the main track to go to the station, when the freight trains are passing.

The date of this late date because it has been incorrectly reported, thus putting the blame on the wrong parties. C.

Piano Fortes.

We have had frequent occasion to speak in terms of highest praise of the magnificent piano fortes manufactured by Steinway & Sons, which have achieved for them a world-wide reputation. Our oft-expressed conviction of the merits of these instruments is confirmed by our contemporary, the *Boston Evening Traveler*, which in discoursing on the pianos used on the occasion of the Carlotta Patti concert at that city, says:

"The piano used on the occasion was a grand, from the world-celebrated manufactory of the Messrs. Steinway & Sons, of New York. These instruments are well known in this city, and have achieved for them a world-wide reputation among the artists as the best manufactured in the country. That made use of last night, was round and solid in tone, and equally well adapted for an accompanying or solo piano." Under the judicious, delicate and elastic manipulation of Mr. Theodore Ritter, all its many fine qualities were admirably displayed. It is a charmingly-balanced instrument—no one part, in volume of sound, preponderating over that of the other. It is capable of the nicest effects and is at once powerful, sympathetic, rich and liquid in its tones, and very responsive to the touch. In short it is an instrument on which any maker may pledge a reputation, and it is one which no one need be lavished."—*The Independent.*

The Steinway Pianos are represented in this city by Messrs H. Kleber & Bro., who are the wholesale western agents for them.

The Right Thing—The Right Place.

Mr. Editor:—I was led by your favorable notice of J. F. Ballentine, and